ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28664—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Feb.
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
B.L. ROME	5300	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th "
† SURAT	3162	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3013	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L. PEKIN	3809	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3162	500	H. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February, 10th March.
7th April, 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 10, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 13th February, at 10 a.m.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on the 17th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once,

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
WAROONGA	2,500	On or about 29th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

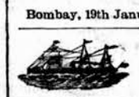
*Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.



CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 8	6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 12	4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 21 0	23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 21 0	23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0	4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price!

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 4	7 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 2	4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.	Bots.	Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 0	" 4 0	" 6 12	" 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz.	" 6 4	" 4 4	" 7 0	" 4 12

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertised and List Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND VOYAGEURS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL REQUISITES AT

THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy, Medium, and Light Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

DECK SUITS, for Morning Wear, Flannel and Silk and Wool, White Long Cloth, Shirts, Bands, or Collars attached.

OXFORD and FRENCH Print Shirts, Collars attached, Best Wove, Flannel, and Silk and Wool Shirts.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambs Wool, Half Hose.

LINED CALF, and Ringwood Gloves, Mittens, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool Mufflers.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, &c., SCOTCH-MAUDS and RUGS, Rug Straps.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags, Fitted Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP, DECK CHAIRS.

LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CREOLIN PREPARATIONS.

Introduced to the Medical Profession by JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LD.

CREOLIN.—A refined preparation of Jeyes' Fluid, a non-poisonous substitute for Carbolic Acid, Corrosive Sublimate, or Iodoform. Per Bottle Re. 1, Rs. 2-4, and Rs. 6.

LANO-CREOLIN.—Made with Unguentum Lanolini as a base; contains 5 per cent. of Creolin, and has advantages not possessed by ointments made with glycerine oils, vaseline, or lard, as the Lanolin is readily absorbed by the skin, is itself a sterilising substance, and never turns rancid. Per Tube, Re. 1-2.

Specially useful for Wounds and for Eczema, and other irritating skin eruptions, and for anointing the fingers in examinations.

CREOLIN-GAUZE.—Made in accordance with the requirements of the latest editions of European Pharmacopœias, and from the finest absorbent bleached gauze, freed from all traces of fatty matter and impregnated with 10 per cent. of Creolin. Per yd. Re. 1-2; 5 yds. Rs. 4; 20 yds. Rs. 12.

CREOLIN DUSTING POWDER.—10 per cent. made up with Boric Acid; is an excellent substitute for Iodoform. It is invaluable in the hygiene of Childbed. Per Tin, Re. 1.

CREOLIN SURGICAL SOAP.—10 per cent. For disinfecting the hands before and after operations, &c. Per Tablet Re. 1.

JEYES' DISINFECTANT.—Per gal. Rs. 3-8; 5 gals. Rs. 15.

Literature on the above Preparations will be supplied *free* to Medical Men on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the CONTINUED and SEVERE FALL in EXCHANGE we have been compelled to ADVANCE our Advertised and LIST PRICES 5 PER CENT.

KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Feb. 1st, 1892.

BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNES, &c.

	Doz. qts. Rs. a.	Doz. pts. Rs. a.
Beaune, red, good body and vintage	20 0	11 0
Pommard, red, soft, full flavour	24 0	13 0
Chambertin, red, fine bouquet	32 0	17 0
Choice Chablis, white wine, good body, dinner	23 0	12 8
Graves, a full-flavoured wine	20 0	---
Barsac, fine rich character	23 0	...
Superior Sauterne, well matured	30 0	...
Carlowitz, fine flavour, 2 years in bottle	20 0	...
Menes (Budapest), finest red wine	21 0	...

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent, from the 25th ultimo.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CAMP COTS

CAMP COTS, CAMP CHAIRS, CAMP TABLES, CAMP ENAMEL WARE, clearing off at HALF PRICE, suitable for SHIKAR PARTIES.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS ENGRAVINGS & PHOTOGRAVURES
AFTER PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

AN Engraving to be unexceptionable should be an Early Impression. Early Impressions are, of course, better than later ones, for after a time the Plate gets worn, and as a consequence the delicate lines become fainter and at length broken altogether; the stronger parts become confused, and the Impression appears Clouded.

ALL THESE ARE EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

MAUVAIS ACCUEIL. TENDRES ADIEUX.

A pair of Upright Photogravures from Original Paintings by C. Dolort. Size of pictures 23 by 16, in oak and gilt frames, size 38 by 30.

Rs. 75 per pair.

A PRIOR ATTACHMENT. AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

A pair of Upright Photogravures after Original Paintings by Marcus Stone. Size of Pictures 23 by 10 size of frames 40 by 26.

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A Female Head in Monochrome. In Black and Gold Ornamental Frame, size 30 by 24.

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An Engraving of a Fox Terrier, after the painting by FRANK PATON. Size of print 20¼ by 19¼ inches, in oak and gilt frame, size 36 by 31¼.

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An Engraving of a Grey Hound, after the painting by FRANK PATON. Size of print 20¼ by 18¼, in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 32¼.

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An Upright Engraving of a Collie, after the painting by FRANK PATON. Size of print 26¼ by 22¼, in oak and gilt frame, size 42 by 33.

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An Upright Engraving of a Newfoundland, same as above.

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Line for Line, Colour for Colour, Touch for Touch, of the

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SAVING THE QUEEN'S COLOURS. LAST SLEEP OF THE BRAVE.

Depicting Scenes from the Zulu War.

Painted by ALPHONSE DE NEUVILLE (the Famous Painter of Le Bourget, Rorke's Drift. (Size of print 26 by 19 inches, mounted and framed in oak and gilt frames, size 31 by 39 inches.

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A Series of Beautiful Chromo-Lithographics, consisting of Representations of the following Regiments:—

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16th Lancers	Officer	in	Review	order.
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Grenadier Guards	"	"	"	"
Black Watch	Officer	in	Review	orders
Captain Infantry of the Line	"	"	"	"
11th Hussars	Trooper	"	"	"
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17th Lancers	"	"	"	"
Rifle Brigade Lieutenant, Marching order.				
Fusiliers Sergeant,	"	"		
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A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

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It will filter either small or large quantities, absolutely free from ALL IMPURITIES, SOLID PARTICLES, and GERMS; all the Metal parts are Nickel-Plated, and it is fitted with a patent mechanical cleansing arrangement. These Filters are specially suited for Hospitals, Clubs, Hotels, Factories, and Private Houses.

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CAPTAIN DUNCAN C. ROSS,

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Will Wrestle any body in India or engage in Sword Combat.

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Assisted by Mr. GEO. C. MILN, Miss KATE DOUGLAS, and Miss FRANCES ROSS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,"

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.,
In Aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH,
In Aid of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "BASSANIO."
MR. C. M. CURSETJEE as "SHYLOCK."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.
In Aid of the LEPER ASYLUM.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

The performance each evening will commence with the delightful Comedietta.

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
Prices as usual. Box plan at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, Fort, from 8 A.M. to 7-30 P.M., where Seats can be Booked and obtained for all Parts of the House. Students' Tickets at Half Price, except in Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo.....Offertoire in F.....Scotson Clark. Mr. MANT.
2. Song.....The Auld House.....Lady Nairne. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK.
3. Song.....Caller Herrin.....Lady Nairne. Mrs. GREENWAY.
4. Violin Solo.....Jessie's Dream.....Carl Volti. Mr. FREYVOGEL.
5. Song.....The Year that's Awa'....Old Scottish. Mrs. A. C. WALKER.
6. Duet.....Boito's Mefistofele..... Mrs. A. C. WALKER and Mrs. MACBETH.

INTERVAL.

GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

MARCHES.
The Campbell's are Coming.
MacKenzie's Farewell to Sutherland.
Highland Laddie.

STRATHSPEYS.
Miss Drummond of Perth.
Tullochgorum.
REEL.
Reel of Tulloch.
Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

PART II.

1. Cornet Solo.....The Lost Chord.....Sir A. Sullivan. With Organ Accompaniment. Cornet—Private FEALEY, The K. O. Y. L. I. Organ—Mr. MANT.
2. Song.....Leezie Lindsay.....Old Scottish. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
3. Song.....La Serenata..... Braga. Mrs. A. C. WALKER. (Violin Obligato, Mr. Freyvogel.)
4. Song.....Bonnie Doon.....Old Scottish. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK.
5. Violin Solo....March of the Cameron Men.Carl Volti. Mr. FREYVOGEL.
6. Song.....The Blue Bells of Scotland..... Mrs. GREENWAY.
7. Quartette.....Auld Lang Syne..Burns. Mrs. A. C. WALKER, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK, and Mr. BASIL SCOTT.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Entrance Re. 1 on payment at the Doors.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION
AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.
A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,500 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

FOR SALE.

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KATE COVENTRY.—(1).—bay aust. m. 15·3½ aged, Hunter, Charger, and Pig-Sticker, up to weight, Winner of the Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races.....Price Rs. 750

Is up to weight; open to any trial or examination; and sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately,

Apply to
HON. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs.	27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at ,,	27	0
FINE OLD PORT	at ,,	32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at ,,	43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY given by us through our present Representative in Bombay for Mr. CECIL KERR FAIRLESS to SIGN for us 'per pro.' is hereby CANCELLED, and in substitution we have APPOINTED Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, and authorize him TO SIGN "per. pro." for our Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Dated London, 22nd January, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE wishes to hear of a CHILD or CHILDREN to bring up with her only Child of 6. Large Country Vicarage; healthy situation.

MRS. PAYNE,
Hedge End Vicarage, Southampton.
Or "No. 10," care of this Paper.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c,, taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited, of Shanghai, are prepared to effect Marine Insurances at Current Rates.

E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gunfire,) WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1892.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN
"SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1892"

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, and three days following.

RAI BAHADAR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Secretary.
Sibi, 20th January, 1892.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th February 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Account for the year ending 30th June 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8TH to 15TH February 1892, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. S. KEAY, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
By JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

	Per Box of	Rs.	a.
LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl.....	100	25	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	,,	26	0
Do. Londres	,,	26	0
Do. Princesas	,,	26	0
Do. Reg. Espl.....	50	20	0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias.....	100	28	0
* Do. Londres Eleg.....	,,	30	0
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	,,	40	0
CUBA INDUSTRIAL, Bouquets	25	10	0

* Popularly Known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11 per 100.
VERY CHOICE.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	per 100.	
TRABUCOS.....	,, 3 12	,,
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TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,
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OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
OF
WESTERN INDIA.
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THE HONORARY SECRETARY POONA

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of oxing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

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For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

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Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-1.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing ndustry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt,
Cash or V. P. P.....Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas,
Cash or V. P. P..... ,, 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree,
Cash or V. P. P..... ,, 5 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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REST ..... ,, 20,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	500,000.
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The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	962½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	390
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	98
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	600	1,886	1,880	45 dvd	35)
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,125
English Press and Manfg'i.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co. Ld	1750	400	all	32½	131½
Khangaum	1240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	105
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	225
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,300	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay Nasional Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50.	10 pr.ct.	635xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	560xd
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	560xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	620xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	64)
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,405
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1,085
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	37	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	282½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46)
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 5	250 / 195
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	104
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	850
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600x 1
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25)	238
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	.. 9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	1	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	50	all	35	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co	9,200	25	5	5-8	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-1	
China Leaf	"	23-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23	"
Do. do. new	"	22-14	"
Australia do.	"	23	
Bombay do.	"	23-9	
English Sovereigns	"	15-1	
Do. Drazos	"	15-1	
Bar Silver 17 Besterces	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	227	Nominal.
Maxican do.	"	223	"
Pre-France	"	206	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Naseri (s), for Persian Gulf: D. Balduino (s), Genoa; La Seyne (s), Aden, &c.; Kent (s), Trieste, &c.; Clyde (s), China, &c.; and Huzara (s), Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Domenico Balduino left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow and the s. s. La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—Members are requested to be at the Parsee Statue, Byculla, this evening at 9 o'clock and ride to Bandora by way of Mahim.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,316, the daily average being 171. Total of new patients was 894.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and C. Mandvee, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 13th instant.

FAIR.—The annual fair of *Shri Mankeshwar* will be held to-day, at Vishram Bag, of the late Shett Hunsraj Karumsi, next to the Byculla Railway Bridge, where the usual pyrotechnical works will be displayed.

A NEW VAKIL.—The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay were pleased, on the 8th inst., to admit Mr. Eduji Darashah Reporter, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

SOROSIS MEETING.—A meeting of the Sorosis Club will be held on Saturday, at 4-30 p.m., in the Alexandra Girls' School, when Dr. Alice B. Stockham of Chicago and two other distinguished ladies from foreign lands will be present.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—The children on the kinder-garten, Cathedral High School, are announced to sing the Cantata "Queen Revel," in the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. The concert is in aid of School Building Fund.

MISS JANET ACHURCH IN BOMBAY.—That most talented actress, Miss Janet Achurch, who is on her way to England from Australia, taking India *en route*, has at last arranged to play in Bombay. She is just finishing a season of remarkable success in Calcutta, and on the 20th of this month opens in the Novelty Theatre. The programme of pieces will be announced shortly.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,975; of these 525 were new admissions, consisting of 254 males, 139 females, and 132 children, the average daily attendance being 63·71. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 152.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindu, named Bhijya Kala, was, yesterday evening, admitted into the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. Restoratives were at once applied, and when the patient regained consciousness he stated that he took two annas' worth of opium with intent to commit suicide as he had been unemployed for the past several months. The patient is progressing favourably.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.—It is now definitely settled that Fillis's Circus will open in Bombay on the 23rd of this month. Mr. Linardi, the business agent, who has arrived here, has arranged to set up a large marquee, which will hold a thousand more people than the tent Mr. Fillis brought here a year ago, opposite the Esplanade Police Courts. They have fourteen new performers, and a lady lion-tamer is engaged to put the lions through their performance instead of Captain Russell who was here last season.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Yesterday evening, a Mahomedan, named Shaik Abdoolla, living at Tembkar Street, attempted to stab his wife with a a knife and then to break his own head by striking it against a pillar. The Mahomedan first tried to wound his wife, but his son came to her rescue, and snatched the knife from his father's hands, but in doing so he got his fingures cut. The old man then struck his head violently against a pillar and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The man appears to be insane.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Leider ... Siewert.
Overture	Le Caid ... Thomas.
Gavotte	Windsor Castle ... Wolkmer.
Coro	Il Pirata ... Bellini.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde ... Offenbach.
Valse	Toujours et encore ... Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the house of a Mahomedan, named Hajee Ahmed Suleman, residing at Kambeker Street, Pydownee. On the alarm being communicated to the fire-brigade station, the Pydownee engine immediately put in an appearance, but it was found that the presence of the engine was unnecessary, the fire having been already extinguished by the neighbours. A large quantity of wedding paper decorations which were lying on the floor were completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250. The fire is attributed to the careless use of an open kerosine tin-lamp.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion, Mr. P. Scott, Bandmaster, will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Sailing ... P. Scott.
Overture	Il Conte D Essex ... Mercadante.
Duet	Lied ... U rich.
Valse	Jaungherren Tanze ... J. Gungl.
Selection	Dod P—Asquale ... Donizetti.
Gavotte	Heemliche Liebe ... J. Resch.
Galop	Akro baten ... Zikoff.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindu lad, named Sakia Baboo, aged 13 years, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a *lota*, valued at nine annas, from the house of Gunpat Sakoojee. The lad stole the *lota* from the complainant's house and pledged it with a Marwaree, named Lala Dola. The complainant reported the theft to the police, who on enquiry arrested the accused and recovered the *lota* from the Marwaree's shop. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive six stripes. The Marwaree was also chargod before the same Magistrate with buying the *lota* from a minor. The Magistrate sentenced the Marwaree to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

THE THEFT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—With reference to the arrest of Jan Mahomed Butchoo, a Mahomedan tailor, and Niamutt Jeeoodeen, a tindal, for having in their possession Rs. 125 worth of two-anna stamps, it will be interesting to learn that the second accused had been employed in No. 2 hold of the s.s. Astrea, the vessel in which a box of stamps had been found broken open, and in which offence two European firemen had been implicated in July last. Mr. Ingram, Superintendent of the Docks, charged both men yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with receiving and disposing of stolen property, and obtained a remand till to-day, with a view to instructing Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, in the case.

BROACHING A SHIP'S CARGO.—Bhudia Babu, a tindal, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of rice for which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. Superintendent Page, of the Water Police, who was the prosecuting officer, laid a complaint against Nursy, a muccadum at Mandvie Bunder, for his reluctance to prosecute the prisoner. It would appear that a police sepoy detected a bag of rice being transported from his boat to a *pattymar* from a consignment of rice of 434 bags, which had been unloaded from the B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Loodhiana. When the suspicious action of the prisoner came under observation he was taken into custody, and further investigations disclosed the fact that he endeavoured to escape detection by abstracting a quantity from the other bags till he had one of similar weight. But the scales made the deficiency apparent in the consignment, which rendered the ship's company liable for the missing amount in freight, according to contract provisions with merchants. There was, therefore, no alternative left for the superintendent but to enter the above charge against the boatman through the attitude which the muccadum had assumed. Mr. Cooper pointed out to the officer the expediency of consulting the Company's Agent with a view to prosecuting the case in the interests of the Company, and, therefore, adjourned the hearing till to-day.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—We were very pleased to observe the name of a son, of a well-known Poona resident figuring at the top of the list of successful competitors at the last examination for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry. Mr. Aubrey St. J. Cooke, who has passed out of Sandhurst with the highest honors, is a credit to his father, Professor Sam Cooke, A.M.I.C.E., Senior Professor and sometime Principal of the Poona Engineering College.—*Observer.*

THE LATE MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

THE late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's charities were not confined to his own community. It is an admitted fact that other communities shared in his benefactions. The Parsees have started a fund to perpetuate Mr. Nusserwanjee's name in connection with some of the charitable institutions founded by him; but it was found impracticable to include among the subscribers to the fund many Hindus and Mahomedans who wished to testify their esteem for the deceased by joining the movement. The latter have, therefore, organised an independent movement to perpetuate Mr. Nusserwanjee's name, and a very influential committee has been appointed to raise subscriptions for a statue of Mr. Nusserwanjee. Already a handsome amount has been subscribed, and there is every hope for the success of the proposal. The committee includes names like those of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vundravandass Purshotumdas, Ghellabhai Haridas, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Premchund Roychund, Tullakchand Maneckchand, Khanmahomed Valljee, Dhurumsey Sunderdas, Madhavdas Goculdas, Lailladhur Pasta, &c. If a statue is decided upon, it is the wish of some members of the committee to ask for a small contribution from the Parsee fund; so that all classes of the native community might be said to have subscribed to the statue fund.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATHS.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers of the above baths was held yesterday morning, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the president, occupied the chair. There were also present—Major Roughton, Sergeant-Major Chart, Gunners Sarl, Gillespie, and Gordon.

The annual report which was unanimously adopted stated that the committee regret that during the past few years the Bath has experienced a considerable loss of patronage; consequently the funds were so low that the committee had to seek either for further support or close its doors during the year under report. The committee had, therefore, to apply to the leading Clubs of Bombay for a small monthly donation for the upkeep of the Bath, offering advantage to all their members to use the Bath, free of entrance charge, and to represent two of their members on the committee of the swimming bath ex-officio. The committee is, therefore, composed at present of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, chairman, Messrs. J. C. Anderson, J. M. Campbell, A. V. Frere, D. Jackson, G. R. Johnston, J. Marshall, H. E. E. Proctor, Major G. W. Roughton, Messrs. A. F. Simpson, J. Stiven, R. L. Trevithick, W. Webb, and Rienzi Walton, hon. secretary. The Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and the Bombay Gymkhana have consented to pay monthly Rs. 20 each towards the Bath funds beginning from the month of June, 1891. The hon. secretary, Mr. Rienzi Walton, having gone home on two months' leave Mr. W. Webb has kindly consented to act for him until his return. The financial position of the Bath at the close of the year was as follows:—The year under report commenced with a balance of Rs. 131-5-2, the total receipt during the year amounted to Rs. 1,022-12-0. The moneys collected from the subscribing clubs, monthly subscribers, the sale of tickets, hire of towels, drawers and swimming belts, amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,020-12 against Rs. 546-2 collected in the preceding year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 936-15-10. Adding the total receipt of the year, Rs. 1,022-12 to the balance Rs. 131-5-2 available at the commencement of the year, it amounts to Rs. 1,154-1-2, and deducting therefrom the total expenditure Rs. 936-15-10, leaves a credit balance of Rs. 217-1-4 to be carried over to the current year. The existing liabilities of the Bath amount to Rs. 520. The average annual collection during these years amounts to Rs. 1,228-7-5, as contrasted with Rs. 1,020-12-0 of the year under report.

Officers were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SAVLYARAM RAJARAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 4th ultimo, found the accused guilty of the offences of having abetted forgery of a valuable security in three instances; and of having committed criminal breach of trust as a public servant in three instances; and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment under each head of the charge, or six years in all.

The accused pleaded guilty to those heads of the charge which related to the forgeries of the names of the payees on three money orders entrusted to him along with the money for delivery to the payees; but he pleaded not guilty to the heads of charge relating to criminal breach of trust by saying that he lost and did not misappropriate the money. The evidence showed that the accused misappropriated three sums of money, Rs. 160 in all, received by him with the money orders in June, August, and September last, and that he forged or got forged the signatures of the payees and returned the acknowledgment as if the money had been really delivered by him. When found out, he tried to make arrangements to refund most of the money; but that circumstance, the Sessions Judge told the jury, did not affect the question of his culpability.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that the accused was guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant; but recommended him to mercy on account of his old age and his long service. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict, remarking that the offence was a very serious one, and that in the interests of the public he could not give much weight to the recommendation to mercy, but for which, however, he would have passed a still more severe sentence. Accused was then sentenced to an aggregate term of six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, in his petition of appeal, stated that he served the Postal Department for 22 years, and during the period had not committed any offence. In the present instance, whilst crossing a river, he lost the amount of three money orders for Rs. 160; that the money fell into the river from his hands, because there was much water in the river when he entered it. He also lost some articles of his dress. He left the money at the bottom of the river and came out of it. The Superintendent of Police recently recovered the amount from him, and yet caused criminal proceedings to be taken against him.

Their lordship, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

BOMBAY CLOSED RACES.

EXTRA RACE—1st DAY.

The "Pony Steeplechase" having fallen through, the following is substituted:—

SELLING RACE—(Open) ½ mile. First horse, Rs. 150 Second horse, Rs. 50. For Galloways 13·3 and under Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st Weight for Inches. 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less down to Rs. 400. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Landing allowance since September, 1891, 5lbs.

Entries will be considered as Starting Declarations, to be sent in at 1 p.m., Friday, 12th February.

Ponies for this race will be measured on Friday morning, at the Race Stand, if not in possession of W. I. T. C. or C. T. C. certificates.

Ordinaries will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana, at 9-30 p.m., Friday, 12th February, 1892.

L. L. STEELE,
February 10. Honorary Secretary.

A MEDICAL Board has recommended Major Allen, commanding the Heavy Field Battery at Trimulgherry, for 182 days' leave to England, on medical certificate. Major Allen has not been able to return to duty since he met with the serious accident by being thrown from his horse into a lime pit, in December, on which occasion his head was severely injured.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Kent, 1,619 tons, Captain W Donald Stannev, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo. Mr M B Ghandhy as a cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne. 1.157 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Karachi—His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Brig-Genl Gatacre, Adjt-Genl, Lt.Col H P Leach, Military Secretary to His Excellency, Col E Carrington, Qr-Mr Genl, Capt P W F de Gallais, A-D-C, Capt W J Peyton, A-D-C, Col Spring, Capt Smith, Major Von Donop, Col Sartorius, Mr N M Patel, three clerks to H Excy, 1 clerk to the Agent-Genl, and Mr and Mrs G C Gilder. For Marseilles—Mr P Hugget, and Mr Armand Schind. For Zanzibar —Mr Imam and servant. For Karachi and Aden—64 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Clyde, 3,198 tons, Captain J.L. Parfitt, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney,—Major Gray, Mr W F Schulty, Lt Pillean and Mr J Laggie. For Melbourne—Mr R White, Lady Mabel Fitz Gerald and Lady Vesta Fitz Gerald. For Adelaide—Mrs Rivoy and 1 deck. For Yokohama—Revd Dr. Downie. For Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Duncan Mclaren, Mr Renvick, Mr Brigman, Hon W Morwell and Mr N S Tantra. For Colombo—Mr J N F Mitchel, Mr Squires, M Swaine, Miss Werthmuller, Mr Joseph Jackson and one deck. For Culcutta—Mr R H Morton. For Penang—Mr and Mrs Nesson and Sister.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.
	Kent (s)	Stanney	Trieste, &c.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	China, &c.
	Huzara (s)	Stebbing	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Nadir, Captain Mason, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Imaum, for Liverpool.
" Asama, for Marseilles.
" Kentigern, for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.—Steamer Oriental and ship Duchess of Edinburgh

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Niagara s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—25 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 250 cases soap, D R Dady and Co; 7 cases polished plate glass, S R Sookhia.

Netherby Hall s—5 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Adowa s—10 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 21 cases whisky, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 10 cases French-polish, A C A Hoosain; 350 kegs paint of sorts, S Noorbhoy; 6 cases books, D V Sadhaie and Co.

Clyde s—10 cases ham and bacon, 14 packages medicine and 175 cases provisions, &c., Treacher and Co; 11 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co; 5 cases printed books, Sodder and Co; 68 cases oilmenstores, 17 cases castor oil, 11 cases vinegar and 5 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 20 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 18 bales printing paper, G V Shrikrishnadas.

FROM HAMBURG.

Congo s—8 cases rectified spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

Raventhaler s—25 cases beer, F Heyer; 25 cases matches A Shaikadam; 25 cases slate pencil, J Hoosen.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Rohilla s—30 cases brandy, Sorabshah and Co.

Werneth Hall s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—3 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Werneth Hall s—5 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Shanghai s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 case peppermint spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

Raventhaler s—54 cases glasswaro, Cassam Ameer; 325 cases window glass, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 22 packages writing papers, S A S Dawood; 1.3 cases glasswaro, Gangjee Poonja.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—501 cwts myrabolams, Arjan Khimjee; 12 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,545 cwts myrabolams Sewjee Ramjee.

Imaum s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Stuart s—871½ cwts myrabolams, C Chutoorbhoos; 75 cwts, gum, M Fuckeerbhoy; 3,300 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 712 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co; 210 cwts olibanum, A Hassam; 140 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 130 cwts olibanum and 21 bales hides, B Sajeen; 14 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 94 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 81 cwts ivory, N Goolam Hoosen; 4½ cwts ivory, C Tarmahamed; 66 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales cotton, carpets, M Bhunjee; 2,000 cwts myrabollams and 4,218 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 120 cwts olibanum, M Rahim and Co; 650 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 440 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 160 cwts turmeric, K Mowjee and Co.

Thames s—14¾ cwts ivory, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 5 cwts ivory, Ebram Passia and Co; 11½ cwts ivory Nanjeebhoy Meance.

FOR HULL.

Serica s—9,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 11,640 cwts wheat and 3,013 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Takersee Ludha; 6,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Edenbridge s—6,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—1182 cwts onion, Hajee Aboo; 3½ cwts moyee teeth, M M Essabhoy; 16 chests opium, The P and O Co; 14 chests opium, E Nourdin and Co; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co; 42 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 21 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 11 chests opium, J Jesraj; 15 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 44½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, J Moolchund; 7 chests opium, H Mahamadsedic Newajee; 47 chests opium, M H Ellias; 10 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 95 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—12 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 48½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 34 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 34 chests opium, K Harmookrai; 7 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 6 chests opium, H Kedarmul; 17 chests opium

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A NOVELTY.—Just received, Etagere-tables, made from Metal, beautifully finished in Black with Gold, Copper-bronzed, or Platinised, for the Drawing-room.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RECEIVED New Improved Heavy AIR-GUNS, No. 0 and No. 2 B, with extra sight and range-able sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 120 yds. Large bore, with case complete, Rs. 95.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE SUB-AGENTS, Up-country, for the SALE of TENNENTS' BULK and BOTTLED BEER, also for their Bottled Lager Beer. Apply to TURNER, MORRISON and Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Sole Agents for Bombay, Sind, Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET—FURNISHED. An UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, for 6 months, from 1st May. Apply to W. LANG, Malabar Hill.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

FOR HIRE, TURN-OUTS.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS per lb. Re. 1-8. French High Class Confectionery Per lb. Rs. 2. Butter Scotch, per packet, As. 3.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkoo Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUIJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewellery, old Gold and Silver Coins, Musical Boxes, Riding Whip with watch in Gold Handle, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account of the concerned, consisting of small diamonds, gents' and ladies' gold and silver watches, rings, bracelets, necklets lockets, chains, alberts, sets of studs, links, earring, old gold and silver coins, English and Hindustani musical boxes, gold scarf rings, charms, pencils, watch keys, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 686 of 1890.

Abdool Hoossein Heptoola, of Bombay Borah inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Haji Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, Joosub Hajee Ebrahim Abdool Karim Hajee Ebrahim and Abdool Succoor Hajee Ebrahim, all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1891, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before KaikKhushru F. Modi, Esqr, the receiver appointed by the Hon'ble the High Court, through Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1892, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. The sale will take place on the said property.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed defendants in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazar Road, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C. Ward No. 6,049,50, and street Nos. 268,270 (1) containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 137, New No. 7451, old survey No. 1529, and new survey No. 990, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Haju Nathoo Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Trimbak, on or towards the east by the Bhendy Bazar Road, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to KaikKhushru F Modi, Esqr, at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade.—Dated this 10th day of February 1892.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1892.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the *jutha* of Varadhman Jetsey, by order of Ramnath Pokhilal, and on account and at the risk of Dwarkarao Lachminarayen—

100 bales full-pressed fully good Bengal cotton,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 black waler horse, ridden regularly on parade, about 15 hands, aged.
1 black arab horse, ridden on parade since March last.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 chesnut Arab pony, about 13-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, believed to be sound.
1 handsome English-built dog-cart, good as new.
1 strong Arab horse, 13-3½ aged, full of work, goes in harness and saddle, will carry a lady.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dena Lodge Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Metaxas, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hiwk's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass bedsteads with patent spring and horse hair mattress, English-made handsome cabinets, English Lady's writing table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice Scott and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IRON SAFES AND CHESTS, JARS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kambekar Street, in the godown on the ground-floor of the house of Memon Hajee Tyeb Jackoria, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb—

19 iron safes and chests.
8 crates jars of different sizes.
33 rolls China brackets.
20 do. spittoons.
Also China and English jars, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of canvas hose, wire netting, asbestos packing galvanized wire netting, iron and brass sieves, roofing felt, hurricane lamps, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Goolam Hoosein Sumsoodeen.—

3 cases 50 pieces suitings.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Adam Latiff, ex s.s Astræa.—

H A L—1014-45-2 cases Henry Kaufmann and Son's cutlery.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable landau in good order.
1 handsome grey Arab horse.
1 light and strong-built victoria.
1 strong serviceable brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HATS AND HELMETS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A consignment of 65 boxes containing 367 white brown drab and coloured hats and helmets.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ALI JANJEEKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Narayen Hurgovind Seth Goojar, and on account and at the risk of Narayen Ladgoo Nakhwa and the estate of the late Ladgoo Dhurma Nakwa, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale gievn in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of June 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 17th day of May, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Ali Janjeekar Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort, admeasuring 123 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 917, old Survey No. 729, and new Survey No. 2408, assessed under B Ward No. 1873 and Street Nos. 290 and 291, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and Ramji Parmanand's house, on the west by the house of Saccaram Santoojee Pendari, on the north by a sweeper's passage and house of Kutchra Dossa, and on the south by the said Shaik Ali Janjeekar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 12 PLOTS OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND, together with two Bungalows standing thereon, situate on the Tardeo Road.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March at 3 p.m. the valuable property on the Tardeo Road close to the bungalow of Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and a few minutes' walk from the Grant Road Railway Station and Tramway Terminus. The property to be offered for sale forms a portion of the property known as Mr. Jussawalla's property, and is well adapted for building purposes, being on a level with and bounded on three sides by public road; it contains about 11,400 square yards, and is divided into the undermentioned 12 convenient lots, a private road about 16 feet in width being reserved for the common use of all the purchasers:—

Lot 1—About 1,430 square yards, with bungalow fronting the public road.

Lot 2—About 1,480 square yards, also fronting the public road.

Lot 3—About 1,100 square yards.
" 4— " 1,040 " "
" 5— " 1,070 " "
" 6— " 740 " "
" 7— " 1,600 " " with bungalow.
" 8— " 1,140 " "
" 9— " 815 " "
" 10— " 690 " "
" 11— " 900 " "
" 12— " 390 " "

The plan of the ground can be seen and further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 12, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

An advance of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 41½d. per oz; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per Cents, at £69 1-16 and £68⅝, respectively; while in New York, the metal was half a cent higher, at 90¾ cents, demand Exchange having advanced to the same extent at 4'87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 275,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 90·50 to 90·75 cents. Consols on London remained at 95⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 106¾. The market rate of discount was unchanged on short London Bills, at 2 per cent., but it was put up ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2½ per cent. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¾; but Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs 25·17½.

At the Biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Remittances, 30¾ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 1½ lakh to Bombay, and 8 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3 13-16d., this price showing a decline of ⅛d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 3-16d. from the price obtained thereafter for the extra Bills placed. Extra allotments were made yesterday of 7¼ lakhs of Bills on Bombay and Calcutta (chiefly the latter) at 1s. 3 27-32d.; and of 5 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3⅞ to 29-32d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight yesterday by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 3⅜d.

A further decline of 10s. took place in the price of Braziers' Copper, at £54-10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal was ¼ lower at 5½.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 4d. per cental, ex-quay, for the former, and 7s. 2½d. for the latter. Linseed was flat; and Bombay Seed was 3d. per quarter cheaper, to arrive, at 41s. 6d. per quarter, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool close with a hardening tendency last evening, the Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 500 were East Indians. Surats were steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the advance was only 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. for February and February-March deliveries, and 3 29-32d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A telegram from Washington, under yesterday's date, through Reuter, states that the Agricultural Bureau monthly report estimates the Cotton crop at half a million bales below 1890 (say, season 1890-91 when the crop was 8,655,518 bales). The proportions sent from Cotton plantations show a general average of 88 5-16. The quality is the highest known for years, and the colour is excellent.

The position of the staple was virtually unchanged in New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; while May Futures were a point higher, at 6·97 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales, and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those for the previous two years as the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	23,000	13,000	16,000
Four days' do. ...	130,000	89,000	63,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891..	5,674,000	5,485,000	5,138,000

Locally, Cotton has been steady to-day, and prices are unaltered; but only a small business has been passing. Exporters have again been the principal buyers, and have taken 1,350 bales in all, consisting of 400 new Dhulia at Rs. 151-2; 200 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 166-7; 100 bales each of Khundwa Ginned, at Rs. 160; Mulkapam Ginned, at Rs. 165; Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 167; Murchapur, at Rs. 154; Julgaum, at Rs. 156; and Sranpur, at Rs. 157½; and 50 Nugger, at Rs. 166; while the only purchases for Mill account have been 200 bales of new Barsee, at Rs. 175-75½ per candy.

WHEAT has continued quiet in tone and comparatively neglected by exporters, only a small business having been done again to-day; but prices are still unchanged.

SEEDS also have remained quiet, with but little doing, and *Rapeseed* has further declined half-an-anna per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged.

We now quote:—

Linseed		Rs. 6-13-3 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	"	7-4-0	"
" Cawnpore	"	7-1-0	"
" Red	"	6-0-0 to " 6-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,006 bales.
Wheat	11,153 cwt.
Linseed	13,236 "
Gingelly	12,039 "
Poppyseed	504 "
Groundnuts	7,220 "
Castorseed	5,652 "

FREIGHTS.—We can report no improvement in this market. Business has been done for Hull, for February shipment, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened nominally firm this morning, at 1s. 4d., for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for Demand, at which, however, a moderate amount of business, passed both ways; but the market weakened during the day, and closing rates were as follows, the ready Credit quotation being named also for February-March delivery:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅞d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·68⅛ to 1·68	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay

Mint for the week ending 10th Feb, 1892	Rs.	41,69,000
Silver received during the week	"	6,31,000
	Rs.	48,00,000
New Coin paid during the week	"	9,00,000
	Rs.	39,00,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	23,41,000
	Rs.	62,41,000
Last week	"	49,74,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong in tone to-day, and an advance of 3-16 per cent. has been established in Fours both for Money and Account. The cash price left off at 105 5-16; but 105⅝ had been previously named with 105¼ for the next settlement, and 105½ for the April account. 104 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet but generally steady, and beyond an advance of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Empress, and Imperial Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit, at our revised quotations, we make no change in our list this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenereffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, interrupted.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.

Route via El Arich interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Mails for Mauritius close at Aden about 6 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant.

Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius, at 4 p.m., on the 13th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th February, 1892,
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	4	15 p.m.	13	2
Teheran	11	1	58 p.m.	..	57
Suez	11	2	40 p.m.	..	19

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS.—February 11, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of B. Phillips, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—February 6, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain F Campbell, Q O Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

FLEMING.—February 8, at Kallagoltee, Mrs Jno. Fleming, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

WE publish to-day extracts of the salient points of the report presented on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The commercial history of the year was not sensational, but the report shows that the Committee of the Chamber got through much hard and useful work, a good deal of which was devoted to subjects submitted by Government for consideration and suggestion. The first measure on which the Government consulted the Chamber was the Bill to apply to British India the provisions applying to the load line of ships "entering outwards" from ports in the United Kingdom or engaged in the coasting trade. The Committee pointed out that the provisions of the draft Bill did not apply to foreign-owned ships and steamers, of which there are many employed in the Indian trade foreign and coasting trade, and that this differential treatment affords opportunity for unfair competition with vessels owned by British subjects. No load line was provided for native vessels, buggalows, dhows, pattimars, and the like, which are of large tonnage, and as the law stands may be loaded to the water's edge, which some of them often are. The Government was asked to supply this omission. Strange to say none of the other Indian Chambers of Commerce supported either of these recommendations, and the Bill was passed as it stood. The Committee of the Chamber has pressed the subject of the danger arising from the overloading of native craft, and asked the Governor in Council to obtain the sanction of the Viceroy to a notification applying the provisions as to a load line to any craft not square-rigged. The Committee was also asked to consider the provisions of a Bill to prescribe rules for the measurement of the tonnage of vessels so as to make them uniform with those of the United Kingdom, and thus ensure that in regard to coast light, and port dues, all British armed vessels shall pay on the same scale. It is not necessary to follow in detail the helpful work of this kind which the Committee cheerfully undertook. The Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act was carefully examined and many suggestions made. The report pays a tribute to the efficiency and absence of friction which have characterised the administration of the Marks Act in Bombay by Mr. Spence and Mr. James Campbell. Complaints were made in some cases of the action of the Customs Department and of the penalties and fines inflicted but upon investigation it was found that the provisions of the Act had been contravened, and that the complainants or their constituents should bear the blame. The Act has had a very decided effect in ensuring an improvement in the lengths of piece-goods and the counts and weights of yarn. The provisions of the Act do not affect Bombay spinners and weavers, who are, the report says, left to their own conscience as to its observance. It is to be hoped that the undoubted truth of the maxim that honesty is the best policy will supply the need of any legal compulsion in their case.

The proposal of the Government of India that registers of trade marks should be established at every Customs House in India, similar to the registers in English ports, so as to facilitate the detection and prevention of counterfeit marks, did not meet with the approval of the leading importing firms. They apprehended that by the failure of the owners existing trade marks to secure priority of registration they might find themselves forestalled by claims which it would be difficult to disprove. It was also feared that the marks of Bombay firms might be registered at Kurrachee, who would thus find their goods confronted with those of others using their marks in the markets of the Punjab. The Chamber disapproved of Mr. James' suggestion for legislation to put a stop to the frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple. We need not now revert to this discussion, to which we devoted attention at the time. The Committee protested against any interference by Government with the ordinary course of trade—a protest which was not dissimilar to that raised when margarine occupied the attention of Parliament. The Committee "demonstrated that the mixing of different descriptions of cotton had actually originated with the demand of European spinners for cheap supplies, and the style of standard samples and mode of arbitration adopted by Liverpool arbitrators." *Mutatis mutandis*, the same argument and the same words were used by the shippers of cheap supplies of Danish "butter" to the English markets; the mixing of different descriptions of margarine with the butter originated in the demand of the foreign cheesemongers for cheap supplies. But Danish butter lost its value in the foreign markets, and the exports fell off. That is practically what has happened in regard to the cotton exported from Bombay. To meet the demand at Liverpool for adulterated cotton "a new system of selling was developed in the Bombay cotton trade and afterwards well established, namely, selling with Liverpool guarantee, or in other words, to avoid Bombay inspection and arbitration and accept Liverpool arbitration in its place." These are the words of the report; which goes on to state the natural result. In 1890 the Liverpool tempters awoke to the result of the system: they penalised the sinning Surats with the utmost severity—venting with their wrath Surats which were unadulterated, but which were tainted with a name which had lost its reputation. The admitted falling off in the exports of Surats is set down to the greater consumption of cheap American cotton, the manufacture of low count yarns for which the former were used being abandoned. But why were the low counts abandoned? Is it not reasonable to see in the abandonment of that branch of manufacture a distrust of the adulterated material with which the English market was flooded? Making full allowance for the facts cited in the report as to the increased consumption of Indian cotton in the Indian mills and on the Continent, it is difficult to regard the falling off in the English demand as altogether unconnected with the deterioration of the quality of the Surats sent to Liverpool to "meet the demand for cheap supplies" of worthless material.

At the meeting the thanks of the Chamber were given to the Committee and the Secretary for their able conduct of its affairs during the year. The Chairman, the Hon. L. W. Forrest, who has been re-elected, acknowledged the ready response given by Mr. de Courcy Atkins to the proposals for postal reform and to Mr. Owen for the zeal with which they were carried out. Mr. James' efforts when Commissioner of the Northern Division, to promote the construction of feeder-lines of railway, and Mr. Little's labour of love in the same direction were not overlooked. Mr. R. S. Campbell drew attention to the urgent need for overbridges over the railways which traverse Bombay, especially at the Frere Road, and at Chowpatty—an important matter to which the report also adverted. The same speaker while expressing the hope that the Port Trust will provide better landing places for passengers than those now existing, drew attention to the great advantages of the Merewether Dry Dock constructed by that body which gives exceptional facilities for steamers to be examined at any state of the tide. We have already spoken of the somewhat optimistic reference of the Chairman to the prospects of the present year. His hopes have their justification in news from a wide stretch of country in the Punjab which has benefitted largely by the recent rain. But they are somewhat damped by the Resolution of Government which was issued yesterday announcing the expediency of notifying famine in the Presidency, over an area of some ten thousand square miles, with a population of a million and a half. It is true that the dread actualities of famine are not as yet apprehended, but the conditions which make the notification prudential'y advisable are already present. Mr. George Cotton struck a note more consonant with this state of things when he somewhat grimly remarked that with the rupee at 1s. 3¾d. with scarcity in one Province—unfortunately in more than one—and with a vast outlay deemed indispensable for the security of the North-West Frontier, the Government of India may at some future time find it difficult to balance its account. He took occasion to point out that when that day of financial stress arrives it will be found impossible to raise the land-tax or the salt-duty while the income-tax yields but little, and is quite unsuited to Indian conditions. There is, therefore, but one thing to do—reimpose the import duties. Those duties were abolished because in Lancashire it was believed that they protected the Indian mill industry; since their abolition the mill industry has more than doubled. The plea that the duties are protective is exploded, and there is no reason why they should not be reimposed if financial exigencies cannot be otherwise met. This candid expression of opinion was followed by a recommendation from the Chairman that Mr. George Cotton should endeavour to dissuade the Lancashire millowners from bringing political pressure to bear on the Secretary of State on the question of the import duties. Many distasteful lessons are learned under the teaching of stern necessity.

AN order published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* announces that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council notifies famine to be now prevailing in the Bijapur District, the Athni, Gokak, and Parasgad talukas of the Belgaum district and the Gadag, Ron, and Navalgand talukas of the Dharwar District. When his Excellency returned from his tour in Southern Maratha Country the condition of things was fully reported upon. The general conclusion arrived at by his Excellency was that whilst there was a serious deficiency of crops, it did not amount to total failure, and there are furthermore encouraging factors now which did not exist when the famine of 1876 commenced. The price of the staple food was found to be only a half of what it was when public works were opened in 1876, and railways run where formerly there were only bullock roads. Demands for relief labour when his Excellency visited the Southern Maratha Country were small, and it was believed that when officers who had the benefit of 1876 experience were appointed to superintend the operations, the steps taken by Government some weeks earlier would have sufficed. His Excellency, it will be remembered, suggested that well-to-do people in the district should, by co-operative enterprise, carry grain from a distance at fair rates, a scheme which, as we observed at the time, would be a form of benevolence far-reaching in its results and approved by everyone save the bunnias. Well-to-do people, however, have not adopted the plan to any appreciable degree and private contributions, though in some cases handsome, have not gone far towards the mitigation of the evil complained of. Meantime prospects in the Southern Maratha Country have become more gloomy, and reports prepared by Mr. Fleet, Commissioner of the Southern Division, and the Collectors of Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar have been submitted to Government. The substance of these reports has not been published, but, says his Excellency-in-Council, if the Commissioner's estimate of the number of persons seeking relief in the course of the next five months turn out approximately correct, it would be impossible to deny that a considerable number of people are in danger of starving, and therefore famine is imminent in certain areas for certain classes. These representations have convinced Government that it is no longer possible to work on the lines of the Famine Relief Code without notifying famine. Government has an advantage, which it had not in 1876, in the shape of a code to work on, and it is gratifying to learn that it is proving a useful reference to local officers. The works were started in good time and are answering well, though the number of persons at present seeking relief, according to the notification, does not constitute such a distressful situation as the use of the word famine would seem to imply. Nor, is it feared that the prices of grain will again rise so high as they did in 1876-77. Yesterday's season reports also show that prices on the whole are stationary, though in two talukas of Dharwar a decrease is announced, whilst at Nasick prices are rising. People are emigrating and cattle are reported distressed in five districts owing to increased prices of fodder. In the Poona District scarcity of water exists except in Junnar, and Maval, and cattle are quickly being removed. From Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur District, Navalgand, Gadag, and Ron in Dharwar cattle are being driven to Mallad, whilst from all parts of Bijapur, both fodder and water-supply being deficient, people are still emigrating with their cattle to other places. Experience has shown that the people of the Deccan are not quick to leave their homes and the week's returns show that 945 adults and 377 children only are so far employed. The failure of crops in Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, however, have thrown further numbers out of employment, and for these relief works have become necessary. The distress, it is stated, having actually reached the pitch which the Relief Code defines as famine. To provide for these works, to organise camps, arrange for their sanitation, and the proper equipment of the same, the official notification of the prevalence of famine has become imperative. Mr. W. Doderet, C.S., Assistant Collector of Sholapur, one of the districts affected, has been appointed to do duty as special Under-Secretary to Government in the Department of Famine Relief, and Mr. Fleet, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, is to be responsible for the direction of all branches of the work, Collectors of the Districts notified being the responsible heads and directors

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The *Times* this morning, commenting on the Viceroy's despatch on the Opium Traffic in India, says it displays the qualities of vigilance, prudence, and zeal for which the British rule in India is remarkable. The paper hopes that the proposed measures of the Indian Government will produce no grave disaffection and will do some good.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

It is officially announced that the Earl of Glasgow has been appointed Governor of the Colony of New Zealand in succession to the Earl of Onslow, resigned.

THE COINAGE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.

The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favour of Mr. Bland's Bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury purchased to-day 275,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 90·50 to 90·75.

SERIOUS ANARCHIST DISTURBANCE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 11.

A collision took place to-day at Barcelona between the police and a body of Anarchists in which shots were freely exchanged. Many arrests were made and a number of arms and seditious papers were seized.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The deaths are announced of the Right Hon. Sir James Caird, P. C., and Major-General George Waller.

THE MISSING PILOT BRIG.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The steamer Goalpara, just arrived, reports seeing a wreck between Calcutta and False Point in 10 fathoms water; two masts were visible at low tide. It is believed to be the wreck of the pilot brig Coleroon which was lost in the recent cyclone. The Government steamer Guide has proceeded to the spot with a mining officer and a diver on board, when the question of the identity of the vessel will be decided. The wreckage will be blown up.

LATER.

The s.s. Guide sent a telegram to-day stating that the wreck was not of the ship Cooleroon, but that of an Arab ship. She succeeded in blowing up her two masts at noon to-day.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE DOCKS.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued orders which come into force on the 1st April next, to owners, agents, and masters of vessels trading to this port, that no goods shall be discharged, shipped, or water borne to be shipped to any vessel between sunrise and sunset on Sundays except on payment of Rs. 10 to the Customs, and an additional fee of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 on the registered tonnage of the ship.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Volunteer Conference has notified to the press that he is unable to carry out the intention of admitting reporters to their sittings, neither is he able to furnish a *precis* of the proceedings as promised.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE CHIN COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 11.

The Chin Country has been settled without any fighting. A press note of the Local Government says that Mr. Carey, Political Officer, reports his return from Tornlong, where he arrested three leading Chiefs for refusal to surrender their slaves. A column goes to Manipur by Karksing, Waikung, and Thobal, and then returns to Fort White.

TROUBLES FROM THE CHINESE.

Chinese secret societies have been giving some trouble for the past few days here. The prompt arrest of a number of ringleaders, and the swearing in as special constables of a number of leading Chinamen, puts an end to all danger of a riot.

MAJOR GRANT TRANSFERRED TO BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

It is likely that Major Grant, V.C., will be transferred from the 2nd Burma Battalion Madras Army, to a Gurkha Regiment, in the Bengal Presidency.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE.

Colonel Woodthorpe, Head of the Indian Intelligence Branch, will spend a short time at Aden on his way to England, with a view to seeing whether any extension of the work by his department is possible in Somali Land and on the Arabian Coast.

THE NEXT HONOURS' LIST.

The next honour list should be an unusually large one, so far as the Star of India is concerned, for in the last week of January three Knight Commanders of the Order died. These were—Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir Thomas Pycroft, and Sir Robert Sandeman. In the same week, too, the death of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., was reported. The vacancies presumably will not be filled until Queen's Birthday.

THE N.-W. P. OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

Among the officers of the North-Western Provinces, who are starting on leave early this season, are the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, of the Secretariat, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. E. White, and the Collectors, of Allahabad, Meerut, and Agra, in the persons of Messrs. Thomson, Whiteway, and Lloyd, respectively. The list should also include Mr. J. Woodburn, who takes leave on the conclusion of the Legislative Session, thus leaving Mr. LaTouche to continue undisturbed in the Chief Secretaryship.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 11.

The following are the particulars of the Civil Service Cup, which was run off this evening, in the presence of a very large gathering of sportsmen collected from all parts of the country. The betting has been brisk for the past week; and Mite, within the last couple of days, was driven back from the first place of favour, owing to a strong support accorded by the general public to Negus, and then to Meg.

H H Maharaja of Puttiala's b c b m Negus, 13-2, 8st 10lb, Vinall..... 1
Capt Heygate's ch a g Halcyon, 13-1½, 8st 6lb, Clemenson..... 2
H H Maharaja of Puttiala's br aus m Dora II, 13-1½, 7st 13lb, Weatherall..... 3

Six others ran. They got off quickly and raced almost at a level to the quarter-mile post, where Kindly Light came to the fore; then Halcyon showed in the front, but from a distance Negus came to the front, and won the race by a short length. Time—1 min. 19¾ secs. The judge first placed Negus, Mite, and Dora, as first, second, and third, on the board, and then altered it to Negus, Halcyon, and Dora; but the public is unanimous that Mite was third, and not Dora. Mike, the favourite, broke down, and did not start, whilst Mite bettered his place in the betting. Pirate Queen was scratched.

Betting: 10 to 1 against Negus, 4 to 1 against Mite, 6 to 1 against Meg, 7 to 1 against Halcyon, and 10 to 1 against the rest.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 11.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves will proceed on a tour of inspection to Aden, leaving Bombay by the mail steamer, which leaves on the 12th proximo. His Excellency returns by the mail, due in Bombay, on the 27th idem.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, left on a tour of inspection in the Sind and Quetta Districts by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne yesterday afternoon. General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, General Pottinger, Secretary to Government, Major Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, were among those who met Sir George, at the Apollo Bunder, where he arrived about half-past 2 p.m. The party started in a steam launch for the La Seyne, which left the harbour, at 3-15 p.m., the land battery firing a salute of fifteen guns in connection with Sir George's departure. The undermentioned officers accompany his Excellency during the tour of inspection:—Brigadier-General Hogg, Quarter-master General; Brigadier-General Gatacre, Adjutant-General; Colonel Greig, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillary; Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, R.E., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Captains Peyton and Le Gallais, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency; Colonel Spring, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines; and Captain Smith, Instructor in Gunnery.

"VOLUNTEERS" BY COMPULSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Vide* a note in your paper of February 11, stating that a conference of Volunteer Officers at Rangoon has endorsed the most important recommendations of the Simla Commission, and voted by a majority of three in thirty-one a proposal that volunteering should be made a compulsory condition of Government service, I would venture to urge upon those interested in the matter, that as it is evident that in the future all European and Eurasian civil employes will be called upon to bear arms as part of their duties under Government it is now the proper time to urge upon Government a consideration having for its object the abolition of the term "Volunteers" as applied to the Indian Civil forces under arms and serving or who may hereafter serve her Majesty the Queen-Empress in their dual capacity and the substitution of some term which may more correctly signify and emphasize their position. As, I presume, that under no circumstances will it ever be deemed advisable to make "Volunteering" compulsory for members of H. M.'s Covenanted Indian Civil Service or for gentlemen of the educational and other services directly under covenant with H. M.'s Secretary of State in Council for India, I would suggest that "Uncovenanted Indian Army" would be as appropriate a title as any to select, and for the following reasons:—First, the rank-and-file, non-commissioned officers and a few of the lower grades of officers will belong to the Uncovenanted Civil Service; second, their pay, allowances, leave, &c., will be controlled by the Government for their civilian duties, and they will also receive pay directly and indirectly for military service, namely, remission of income-tax (equal to a good sum in many instances and more than jack sepoy's pay) plus civil pay whilst performing parades and other military duties (instead of civil ones) plus capitation grant. The two reasons appear to render the first term Uncovenanted appropriate as an abbreviation of the designation Uncovenanted Civil Service, and the second indicates that they belong to the British Army, not as unpaid volunteers, but as properly paid soldiers. If volunteers are in times of peace to be paid out of income-tax revenue, which is really what is meant by exempting them from payment of the tax, they should be most decidedly subjected to stricter discipline than they are at present, and they can no longer expect to be praised and "buttered up" for performing duties for which they will be, in many cases, as well if not better paid than jack sepoy. But what remuneration, it may be asked, is to be given to many poor Eurasian clerks who do not get Rs. 500 a year, and who are consequently not liable to income-tax?

Is pay only to be given to men drawing incomes over that amount? Perhaps no one has thought of the matter in this light, and if so I am happy to draw attention to it. By exempting volunteers from payment of income-tax the Government will practically pay their civilian soldiers, not according to their military, but their civil rank, at the rate of about two per cent. on all pay of Rs. 100 a month and upwards.

Personally and very humbly I think that if we are going to abolish volunteering in its strict sense, and I see no reason why we should not, I think the formation of an Uncovenanted C. S. force should become a matter for the consideration of the military authorities only, and the entire auxiliary force should be placed on a quasi-military footing subject to the regular military authorities, drawing pay distinct from their civil pay and officered by the chief officials in each Department of Government service.—Yours, &c.,

RESERVE VOLUNTEER.

THE question of recruiting goes much deeper, in the opinion of Colonel A. G. Raper, than a mere increase of comforts for the soldier. Yet much in this way ought, he thinks, to be done. His first suggestion in this direction is to abolish deferred pay, and issue in lieu a "free grocery ration," which, with the improved system of cooking at Aldershot, would not cost much more than twopence per day per man. Next in importance is to return to sensible clothing regulations—allowing men to retain time-expired articles—and give a really smart dress for walking out and full dress, which men can take pride in wearing before their friends and the public. Introduce (he says) a sensible, serviceable, working dress for ordinary drills and parades, no matter what colour, though khaki serge would be best and available for foreign service. Colonel Raper summarises the details of his paper on this subject in "The Journal of the United Service Institution" in the words:—Well-trained soldiers make an efficient army; soldiers taught to be industrious make a contented army; well-fed and well-cared-for soldiers mean a sober healthy army, and each would more than compensate the cost of its creation, because the united whole would form a popular, and therefore a cheap, army."

RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS AND ARMOURED TRAINS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Officer Commanding, Major W. B. Wright, the Indian Midland Volunteer Rifles, has made a new departure from the lines on which Volunteer Rifles are usually trained in India by organizing a company to be drilled to work an armoured trained as a means of military defence or for any purposes connected with the repairs of the railway or telegraph communication and the protection of bridges or large buildings. An armoured train took a prominent part in a field-day in which the whole of the regular troops stationed at Jhansi, were engaged on the 5th instant, when General Morton, the General Commanding the Agra Division, was present. The train may be thus described:—The engine is in the centre, and the idea is that it should be armoured so as to protect the men working it, as well as the vulnerable parts of the engine, including the boiler, axleboxes, &c. Immediately behind the tender is placed a water-tank, and also an open wagon carrying a reserve supply of coal. Then come three covered armoured wagons for infantry and next a travelling crane, in front of them being an open wagon which is designed to carry a nine-pounder gun. In front of the engine on the other side is a van for rations, and next to that an armoured van, fitted with telegraph appliances; then a van for carrying the permanent-way men, in front of which is another gun-wagon overlooking two low wagons which are meant to be loaded with rails, sleepers, telegraph poles, and wire. The volunteers forming the company working the train consist of Europeans on the railway service, who are experts in their different branches, including train-working, the repairs of the permanent-way or bridges, and other works and telegraphs—for it is possible to make in two minutes telegraphic communication with the next station from any point on the line where the train may be temporarily stopped. It must be understood that the covered wagons are open a sufficient space from the top to permit of infantry firing through them, and that the gun-wagons are armoured. The object of the crane is to lift one of the guns, which can be left with sufficient men at any point for the defence of a bridge or other purpose.

Major Brown was in command of the armoured train party when it took part in the field-day on Friday, and with him were Captain Traill and Lieutenant Rowsell. The train went out about two miles from Jhansi station, where communication was opened through the volunteer army signallers by means of flags with the artillery officer, Colonel Pearson, who was commanding the defence, in which the heavy battery of artillery, the WiltshireRegiment, and the volunteers were engaged. The Horse Artillery and the 46th Sikhs, commanded by Major Sawyer, made the attack from the direction of Gwalior. The formation of the hills in the locality is well-adapted for military tactics. The guns were manned in the Jhansi Fort, and opened fire when the enemy was sighted, but that was not before the main body had made a detour under shelter and surprised the defending force. The armoured train shared in the defence, volleys being fired from the wagons, half a company was sent out from the train to support a company of the Wiltshire Regiment, which was posted on high ground near the railway, and which was credited by the umpires with having put out of action two guns that had ventured too near. The retreat was made towards Jhansi station, the firing from the armoured train being kept up continuously to cover the retreat. I hear that General Morton was so satisfied with the demonstration of the practical utility which can be imparted to the Railway Volunteers by training them to the use of an armoured train, that he intimated to the Officer Commanding the Corps his approval of the scheme for forming an "Engineer Company," and expressed his intention of obtaining the guns to be mounted on the train, with instructors for the men to work them.

THE ENTERPRISE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subscription list for the widows and children of the native crew lost in the late H. M. I. M. S. Enterprise is now closed; the sum collected from all parts of India and Burma amounts to Rs. 5,829-14-7. The committee desire to tender their thanks on behalf of the widows and children to all those who have so generously contributed, as also to you, and to the editor of the *Times of India*, for so kindly publishing the collections from time to time.

The committee have decided to distribute Rs. 60 to each family at once, and the balance as soon after as possible.—Yours, &c.,

J. R. SHOPLAND,
Secretary to Widows' and Children's Fund.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR GENERAL ANDERSON, C. B., Commanding the Mhow District, has returned to Mhow from inspection duty at Nasirabad and Neemuch.

CAPTAIN G. W. MITCHELL, Staff Corps, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been granted one year's leave, on private affairs.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. S. POTTINGER, Royal Artillery, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay, has been paying Mhow a visit on inspection duty, and left on the 9th instant on return to Poona.

CONDUCTORS T. MARTIN, James Head, and R. Norris, Ordnance Department, have been permitted to retire from the service.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY AND HONORARY CAPTAIN C. DUKE of the Barrack Department Establishment, having retired, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Lewis has been appointed Deputy Commissary and given the honorary rank of Captain, in place of Captain Duke; also Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Riding has been promoted to be Assistant Commissary Conductor; and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, G. Dunn to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant; and Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor W. R. Nicholson to be Conductor.

TWO TROOPS of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars marched to Indore on Monday in relief of the detachment of the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, which railed to Mhow, at their own expences to join head-quarters, preparatory to leaving Mhow for Quetta.

A STRONG PARTY of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, under the command of Colonel Hunt, strength about 330 men, has just returned from reconnaissance duty, some 35 miles out, and the Regiment sent out another strong party towards Dhar on the 15th instant. These parties offer good training to men and horses, as well as to the Commissariat Department. The 7th Hussars have Arab horses.

THE 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Dalton, march out of Mhow on the 12th and 13th instant for Bombay, halting at Khundwa and Deolali, en route. The battalion will embark in the Canning, and will leave Bombay for Karachi on the 16th February, and will rail from thence to Quetta.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 9th February was 631, giving a death-rate of 38·47 per annum per thousand as against 24·49 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 219 died from fevers; 15, small-pox; 66, phthisis; 37, measles; 1, cholera; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 125, affections of the respiratory organs; 13, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 23, stillborn; 42, old age and debility; 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths show:—Buddhist or Jain, 30; Brahmin, 29; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 296; Hindu outcaste, 51; Musalman, 157; Parsee, 19; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 5; European, 6; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 284 as against 356 the corresponding period of last year, and 320 the average over the past five years.

DISTRESS IN THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

FAMINE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

THE following notification of the Revenue Department, concerning the distress in the Deccan and Southern Maratha country and the steps taken to relieve it, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

The Governor in Council has received and considered the report No. P-45, dated 16th January 1892, from Mr. Fleet, the Commissioner, S.D., together with the appended reports from the Collectors of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Taking the definition of Famine as given in Section 2 of the Famine Relief Code, if Mr. Fleet's estimate of persons seeking relief in the course of the next five months turns out at all accurate, it would be impossible to deny that a considerable number of people are in danger of starving, and, therefore, that famine is imminent in certain areas for certain classes. The Governor in Council would have preferred, if it had been possible, to have worked on Famine Relief Code lines without notifying famine, but he feels that complications would result, and that the Code has proved, and is proving, a very useful reference to local officers, who might be hampered if it were not applied officially. Whilst the number of persons at present seeking relief in no way constitutes such a distressful situation as is implied in the word "Famine," and whilst the enormous improvements in means of communication throughout the affected areas should prevent prices of grain again rising as high as they did in 1876-77, the Governor in Council nevertheless recognizes that the serious failure of crops in Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar must divert considerable numbers of labourers from their ordinary employment, and that consequently relief works are necessary. For the organization of large bodies of labourers concentrated from various parts of the affected area, and for securing sanitary arrangements throughout these assemblies, the utilisation of the Famine Relief Code is necessary. For these reasons, and seeing also that the failure of crops in parts of the affected area actually reaches a pitch which the Famine Relief Code defines as a condition of "Famine," His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it expedient to, and hereby does, notify under Section 12 of the Famine Relief Code, that famine is now prevailing in the Bijapur District, area 5,757 square miles, population 796,339, the Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas (with the Murgod Petha), area 2,096 square miles, population 350,249, of the Belgaum District and the Gadag (with the Mundargi Petha), Ron, and Navalgund (with the Nargund Petha) talukas of the Dharwar District, area 1,631 square miles, population 321,199.

2. The Commissioner, S. D., will, in addition to his ordinary duties, be responsible for the direction of all branches of famine relief, subject to the orders of Government, and through him correspondence should be conducted with the Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, General and Financial Departments.

3. In the districts notified the Collectors thereof will, in accordance with Section 21 of the Famine Relief Code, be the responsible heads and directors of famine operations.

4. The Governor in Council further declares that the provisions of the Famine Relief Code are in force in the aforesaid area.

INSPECTION BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

YESTERDAY morning, at a quarter-past 7 o'clock Sir George Greaves inspected the troops and Royal Artillery on the Colaba parade-ground. His Excellency was accompanied at the inspection by Brigadier-General Hogg, Quarter-master-General; Brigadier-General Gatacre, Adjutant-General; Colonel Merriman, C.I.E., Chief Engineer Military Works Department; Colonel Carrington, Deputy Quarter-master-General, and Captains Peyton and Le Gallais, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency. The Yorkshire Light Infantry was first inspected, being drawn up in column of companies of unequal strength. Sir George inspected every company; and after the inspection told Colonel Symons of the pleasure he felt at what he had seen of the men. The Officers of the Yorkshire Infantry present on parade were Colonel Symons, Major Seppings, Major Thunder, Captain Ottley, Captain Holt, Lieutenants Judge, Rogers, Wells-Cole, Dowdall, Buckley, Baldwin, Ottley, and Harris. his Excellency next went round the hospital, and afterwards to the premises of the Connaught Club. The Royal Artillery was then inspected, and his Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction with what he had seen of it. The Royal Artillery lines and the lines and barracks of the Yorkshire Light Infantry were closely inspected, after which his Excellency went to the Church, and later on breakfasted at the officers' mess. Sir George was particularly pleased with the barracks for the new married quarters of the Light Infantry, roomy and nicely situated as they are, and expressed to Colonel Symons how thoroughly satisfied he was with everything he had seen in connection with the lines and institutions of the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE following is a list of gentlemen appointed under the provisions of Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, by His Excellency the Governor in Council to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay, in addition to those already gazetted:—

Adams, J.
Badruddin Abdulla Kur.
Balkrishna Vasudev Narayan Kirtikar.
Bocarro, A., L. M. & S.
Bomanji Behramji Patel.
Britto, J. L.
Brown, R. S.
Burke, C. T., B.E., M.I.C.E.
Byramji Jeejeebhoy.
Campbell, James MacNabb, C. S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.
Chitty, C. M., B.A. (Cant.).
Conder, H.
Daudbhai Ibrahim
DeSouza, L. J. E., B.A., LL.B.
Dhanjibhai Hormasji Wadia.
Dhondiba Hanmatrao Barde.
Dhondu Shamrao Garud.
Easton, G. W.
Edulji Dorabji Talati, B. A.
Fakirchand Premchand.
Fernandez, D.
Ghamaji Balaji Rukare.
Gokuldas Narotji.
Gomes, L.P., B.A., L. M. & S.
Gopal Moreshwur Sathe, B.A.
Govind Bhau Prabhakar, L.M.& S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Saheb.
Griffiths, John.
Haji Ahmed Nurani.
Haji Ibrahim Usman.
Haji Kasim Jusuf.
Haji Peer Mahomed Allarakhia.
Harvey, W L., C. S.
Hill, C. H. A., C. S.
Jaoji Dadaji.
Jardine, James, M.A.
Kashinath Pandurang Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law.
Kavasji Kharsetji Jamsetji.
Logan, Robert, C. S.
Macaulay, R. H.
Mahomed Ali Adamji.
Moses, Silas Meyer.
Moulvi Hidayatulla.
Nanabhoy Rustamji Ranina.
Oxenham, R. G., M.A. (Oxon.).
Piru Mahomed.
Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar.
Stiven, J.
Symons, John Littleton.
Thakarsi Gangaram.
Turner, W.
Uloth, H. W.
Vasudev Jagganath Kirtikar
Vithalal Rao Krishnaji Wadudker.
Warden, H. W., M.I.C.E.
Watson, J. P.
Webb, William.
Wenden, H.
Young, Captain W. H.

During the year the following names have been removed from the list:—

Barrett, A. B. A.
Behramji Pherozsha, M. A. LL.B.,
Fleming, J.
Flynn, J.
Forbes C. H. B.
Ganesh Ramchander, K.
Gubbay, A. M.
Hormusjee Ardesir, H. W.
Jefferson, J.
Jones, H. W.
Kingsmill, J.
Macfarlane, J.
Mahadew Wasudew Barve, C. I. E.
Major, T. M.
Monteath, J. C. S.
Morland, Sir Henry.
Morris, A.,
Nonabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy,
Nosarwanjee M. Petit.
Nugent Hon. J., C. S,
Pandurang, B.
Ragoonath N. Khote, C. I. E.
Sassoon, J.
Wordsworth, W., M.I.C.E.

The name of Brigade Surgeon Temperley Gray, recently deceased, still remains on the revised list.

BATH HOUSE, which has been boughht by Baron Hirsch from the executors of the late Mr. Henry Brassey, is (*Vanity Fair* says) one of the few old houses now left in Piccadilly. It stands at the corner of Bolton Street, and the exterior is singularly gloomy and uninviting. The reception-rooms are very fine. It was sold by Lord Ashburton to Mr. Brassey for £50,000 about three years ago.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Philip Hutchins will introduce a bill to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government, to meet the cost of superior supervision and management.

AN amusing incident, says the *Madras Times*, occurred during the fierce fusillade carried on at St. Thome by the Somersetshire Light Infantry and the Madras Volunteer Guards on Tuesday morning. A very juvenile cadet, belonging to the latter regiment, who was burning with zeal to defend his sweetheart and his home, unfortunately for his front rank man, was somewhat in rear when the regiment formed rank entire. In his frenzy of enthusiasm he forgot for the moment that he was ordered to fire at 1,200 yards and "loosed off" point blank, thereby carrying off the seat of his friend's—well, coat. Luckily no harm was done beyond what a tailor could easily repair, and the enthusiast promptly took a back seat, an example his comrade was forced by circumstances to follow.

IT is not generally known that India imports silver direct from Australia. Yet last year we received some two lakhs worth of refined silver direct from Broken-Hill.

THE Civil Service Cup Sweep was drawn on Monday on Ticket No. 1686 drew Gladstone; 1394 drew Paracharter; 4270 drew Halcyon; 2439 Wee Lassee; 1970 Doris; 4934 Diamond Girl; 4254 Miss F.; 5029 Sir William; 2814 Maintop; 198 Rubies; 4301 Jenny; 347 Chester: 4087 Dera II.; 1484 Blitz; 2971 Ocean Maid; 5664 St. Helena; 1066 David; 6950 Edelweiss; 2961 Meg; 778 Pickle; 6876 Kindly Light; 4128 Sea Breeze; 2980 Parvo; 6080 Negus; 6101 Mite; 6943 Teviot; 616 Mike.

THE *Penang Gazette* publishes the following extraordinary story:—"An English lady has sought for, and obtained temporary refuge in the Sisters' Convent here. She is said to be the wife of a Siamese nobleman in Bangkok, and arrived from Kedah two or three days ago, after having made her escape from what appears to have been an unlawful confinement to which she was subjected by a certain person there, who is said to be in the employ of the Kedah authorities. The lady, it seems, has an awful story to tell, uncorroborated though it is, of the most shameful outrages having been committed on her by the man who had forcibly held her captive, but for obvious reasons we refrain from giving full particulars. She has been advised to appeal to the Resident Councillor, who will, no doubt, if her story appears true, do all that lies in his power to obtain redress for her. The person, whom she accuses of this heinous crime, is said to be a British-born subject, and a married man into the bargain."

EVERY day sees some fresh addition to the long list of proposed concessions to Volunteers, writes a contemporary, and if one half of the suggestions put forward were to find effect, the existence of the Indian Volunteer would come as near to the ideal of "little to do and plenty to get" as is ever likely to be attained in this imperfect world. It seems, however, to be generally understood that the Government is prepared to do something for the force, but what? Even the largest proposals do not touch the interests of all alike, apart from any other question of their merits. Income-tax alleviations have no meaning for many of the rank and file; nor have cheap passages for those who are fixed in India. Queen's cadetships, or the equivalant, at Sandhurst would only be appreciated by a comparatively insignificant minority; an allowance of service towards pension would benefit Government servants only. Unless someone can solve the question by suggesting some benefit which will please all alike, which will not cost enough to constitute an injustice to the general body of taxpayer, and which, while satisfying the Volunteer, will not place at an invidious disadvantage his fellow-citizen who is disqualified from becoming one—until this panacea is discovered, it would seem that the most practical course for Government would be to tabulate a list of the concessions it is prepared to grant, and to let each individual choose the one or two, as the conditions might run, that best suited him.

A BOATMAN named Swabey, living at East Molesey, has just found in the bed of the Thames at Hampton Court what appears to be a relic of early British times—an ancient British canoe, made of the trunk of a tree, the interior having been burned or scooped out. It is about 30 feet long and 3 feet in width, and is quite black. Otherwise it is in good preservation. It has probably lain in the river bed for centuries, and might have remained there still but for the recent dredging operations.

IN connection with the latest attempt upon the Czar's life, discovered along the railway line from Kazan to Moscow, several important railway officials are reported to have been arrested, and charged with having informed the Nihilists of the best time to prepare the mines along the line without being seen or disturbed. It was arranged between them and the Nihilists that a peasent boy would pass them when the train was to start. The Nihilists were two whole hours at their work, and had completed it when the boy passed. They had dug two mines, one opposite the other, and if these had exploded the Imperial train, no doubt, would have been blown to atoms. The Nihilists, as they hastily withdrew, left one of their tools on the ground. This was found by a guard, and betrayed the whole affair.

THE Brussels *Courier* publishes an interesting despatch from a member of the Tabora mission, which gives details of the recent massacre of a German expedition by Wadegoes. The despatch says that one day, being on an excursion, the correspondent found the remains of the ill-starred expedition. The disaster must have been a terrible one. Six hundred negroes and ten Europeans perished. Three guns and all the ammunition and baggage were lost. The massacre was completed in a few minutes, and only through an accident the whole colony escaped total destruction. One of the members of the party fired a gun at a bird, and the explosion startled the assailants, who retired after only a certain number of the expedition had been surrounded. These latter, however, were massacred wholesale. The wounded were burnt alive, the savages having set fire to the grass. A report is current that the Wadegoes made prisoners of four or five white people.

MISS VANBRUGH, as Anne Bullen, has some very beautiful costumes. The first is of white satin, upon which is brocaded a large flowered design in lime-green velvet, with a contrasting effect, like the gleaming bark and green foliage of the silver birch. A small velvet coif sits jauntily at the back of her auburn hair. A second robe is of ruby satin, through which golden thread is woven to outline the pattern, and the underskirt is of eau de nil plush. The coronation robe is of wondrous magnificence, and even a real queen might envy the lucky wearer of the priceless cloth of gold train, with its deep edging of ermine, and the white satin dress trimmed with lace and studded with diamonds at every point.

CURIOUS light is thrown upon the manners and morals of the clergy by Mr. A. F. Leach's volume of "Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster," published by the Camden Society. In the author's words the oddest farrago of offences is presented to us in these visitations. Crimes of the darkest complexion are mixed up with the most trivial delinquencies: Leaving the church door open, sleeping at matins, talking and laughing during service, spitting and blowing your nose in the choir, are jumbled up higgledy-piggledy with stabbing and fighting, stealing and adultery; and it is hard (says Mr. Leach) to say whether the witnesses or the judges really think there is much difference between them. It is, indeed, a strange picture, and one which, like something in Mr. Fowler's records of the Ripon Chapter, goes far to support the view that even a despotic Tudor King could hardly have dealt so summarily with the Church if it had not already lost its hold upon the respect of the people. The attention of Mr. Leach was, it appears, directed to the venerable Cathedral Church of the new Bishopric merely by accident in the routine of his duties as a Charity Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the first meeting of the Corporation to transact the business on the agenda paper for February was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla Dharamsi, Amiruddin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardesir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Brigade-Surgeon C. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON POLICE CHARGES.

The President reported with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 11,167, dated 11th January last, that the following members of the deputation appointed to wait on H. E. the Governor were in attendance at the Secretariat on the 15th instant:—The President, Mr. Carroll, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Secretary. The representations, the President said, made by the deputation were listened to with great patience and courtesy by his Excellency, who without in any way pledging himself as to the action of Government assured the deputation that full consideration would be given to all the points, which were now urged on behalf of the Corporation.

INVITING H. E. THE VICEROY TO OPEN THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The following letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the opening of the Tansa Water-Works was submitted to the meeting:—

Sir,—It may be taken as tolerably certain that the Tansa Water-Works will be ready by the last week in March. The Corporation, no doubt, would wish that the opening of this, by far the greatest Municipal work ever undertaken in India, should be attended with some ceremonial, and I would suggest that the Standing Committee be asked to propose an allotment for the purpose out of the funds provided for the work. I also venture to suggest that the President be requested to address his Excellency the Viceroy with a view to the works being opened by him. 2. The only feasible place for the opening ceremony is, I think, Chinchpoogly, at the point where the Tansa Duct is led into the city mains. The inaccessibility for a large party, of Tansa itself, renders it out of the question. Funds will be required, I presume, for a silver commemorative key enclosed in handsome casket, and further for the erection of a suitable pendal with the requisite interior fittings. I do not know whether the Corporation will desire that a banquet (in the Town Hall, for instance) to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor, should also be provided for. In England this is an invariable adjunct to similar ceremonies, but the conditions here are not quite the same. If, however, the banquet were followed by a reception, gentlemen of all creeds could participate in it. The Corporation will probably agree with me that no effort should be spared to give *eclat* to the proceedings. All invitations, whether to the opening ceremony or to the banquet and reception (if held), will, of course, issue in the name of the President and Members of the Corporation, and when funds have been voted and the character of the ceremonial definitely decided, a very small committee might be appointed to regulate it and to issue invitations—I have, &c.,—H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with his notice of motion, moved that the President be requested to beg H. E. the Governor to ask H. E. the Viceroy to do the city the honour of consenting to open the Tansa Water-Works in person, and that the Standing Committee be asked to recommend a suitable grant for carrying out the ceremonial in connection therewith. He said that the Commissioner had rightly gauged not only the feelings of the Corporation, but of the general public in the city when he proposed that H. E. the Viceroy should be asked to open the water-works, which were not only, as the Commissioner put it by far the greatest Municipal work ever undertaken in India, but which were the largest water-works that had ever been undertaken in any part of the world. That was a sufficient reason why the opening of the Tansa water-works should be attended with proper ceremonial, and that the head of the Government of India should be invited to come and open them. He (Mr. Mehta) had another reason why that should be done. He considered the Tansa Water-Works not only as one of the greatest Municipal works, but as a great triumph of local self-government. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Before the present system of Municipal Government came into vogue, when Municipal administrations were carried on by Government in Bombay and in other parts of the presidency, it would have required very great courage indeed on the part of Government to have undertaken a work of such magnitude and importance—in fact, they would have hesitated before they had launched themselves into a work entailing such a large

supply the information. It was for the purpose of bringing all available light on a question before the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik considered the Corporation would not be in a position to consider the whole question before them unless the views of the dissentient minority was before them.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna supported the motion.

Col. Merewether said that no proposal was made to put in a written dissent until after the resolution had been passed. What was then attempted to be done was to interfere with the course of business carried out by the Standing Committee, and such a course would be very objectionable. He asked the President whether the motion was in order; for it seemed to him that the Corporation had absolutely no right to do what was proposed.

Dr. Blaney, having replied, the motion was adopted by a narrow majority.

MUNICIPAL PENSIONS.

The resolution of the Standing Committee "that the report of the sub-committee on the draft amended pension rules for Municipal officers and servants, and rules for the fire brigade be approved and adopted, and that the same be recommended to the Corporation for sanction," was considered.

Mr. Luximan Sing moved a number of amendments to reduce the amounts of pensions payable to Municipal servants on the ground that the rate of pension was higher than in Government offices.

Dr. Mody seconded the amendments.

Mr. J. Duxbury objected to the maximum of Rs. 3,600 per year payable to any individual in respect of pension being raised, as proposed by the new rules Rs. 5,000. He did not know any particular reason why Municipal servants should be provided for as they received liberal payment, and could do so for themselves. In the fire-brigade there was no necessity for pension, and no good case for them could be made out. They had practically, no work to do, and ran little or no risk. He moved as an amendment that the maximum remain at Rs. 3,600, and that the provision to send the wife and child ren of the officer brought from England home, in case of the death of that officer be deleted.

Dr. E. Khote seconded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha strongly objected to pensions at all, and thought that as far as possible they should be discouraged. The provisions for members of the fire brigade was a monstrous state of things and indicated the way in which Municipal money was wasted.

After some further discussion the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

There was no other business of interest. The Corporation adjourned until Thursday next.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 9th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 8th, 3 feet 3 inches against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Jati talukas, where there is scarcity of grass.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops good except in Sukkur Mirpur and Rato-dero talukas, where want of rain is felt. Fodder insufficient in six talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops flourishing. Condition of agricultural stock poor on account of insufficiency of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Destruction of a large area of rabi crops threatened owing to want of rain in taluka Shahdadpur. Fodder for cattle insufficient in Kushmor and Thul talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Wheat in ear. Crops flourishing. Exodus from the Desert continues.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 6th February).—Standing crops in good condition except wheat and cotton in Dhandhuka Taluka, which are injured by clouds. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply insufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 6th February.)—Standing crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting progressing; cotton picking commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking in progress. Harvesting of jowari, lang and tur has commenced in parts. Outturn of cotton expected to be fair and of other crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking and jowari harvest continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of wheat commenced; that of gram and linseed, and threshing of bajri, jowari and tur continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Total rainfall insufficient in the western part of Niphad, eastern part of Kalvan and the whole of Baglan. Threshing of kharif crops completed. Rabi threshing commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains rising in general, but particularly in Dindori, Chandor, Nandgaon and Kalvan.

Calaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 5° warm on 3rd, 8th and 9th, and 6° warm from 4th to 7th. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly from 5th to 7th. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of early crops in progress. Crops good except at Nagothna, where they are slightly injured by insects. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops progressing well.

Poona.—Rain during week at Sirur 8, and Haveli 3, cents. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Standing rabi crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply insufficient. Owing to scarcity of water in some parts of the district, except Junnar and Maval, cattle being removed to other parts of the district having sufficient water. Agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops completed; probable outturn fair. Rabi harvesting commenced. Fodder insufficient in six talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 6th February.)—Total rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops withering. Prospects and probable outturn of rabi crops on the whole fair. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. People emigrating with their cattle from Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Except in Karad and Satara rabi crops suffering from insufficient rain. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Koregaon, Khatav, Tasgaon and Khandala. Prices stationary except in Khatav where they are slightly risen. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Reaping of rabi crops progressing. Fodder and water-supply insufficient. People still emigrating with their cattle to other places.

Belgaum.—Late jowari crops in ear in Chikodi, Athni and Gokak talukas. Wheat and gram being harvested in Chikodi, Parasgad and Sampgaon. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas. Cattle distressed. Numbers on relief works 945: children 377.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops completed. Late crops withered for want of moisture. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Picking of wheat and cotton commenced. Cotton blighted. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas and driven to Mallad. Prices falling in 2 and stationary in 9 talukas.

Kanara.—Second crop of rice fair. Sugarcane harvest continues.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops good. Wheat being harvested and cotton picking in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 cent on 7th. Agricultural stock fair. Wheat crop healthy.

Baroda.—Picking of cotton in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Poppy plants in flower. Agricultural stock fair.

THE period for which the Treasuries in Burma are empowered to received the old Peacock coinage will expire in another month. During the four years that have transpired since Burma was annexed the coinage withdrawn amounts to about ninety lakhs. But accepting the currency estimate of Theebaw's Ministers at the time of the annexation, there must still be 110 lakhs of rupees in circulation. Much of this is doubtless scattered abroad in Siam and China, and is already practically withdrawn from Burma. The Peacock rupee, by the way, was found to contain a comparatively large infusion of gold alloy, and it was thought at one time that it would pay to send the coinage home to have the gold extracted. But an experiment showed that the cost of transport was too great.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Health's Defences. None save the strongest can with impunity pass through the sudden transitions from wet to dry, from cold to muggy weather so prevalent during the autumnal and early winter months. Influenza, bronchitis, cough, sore throat, or quinsey will attack those most watchful of their health; but they can readily arrest any of these complaints by rubbing Holloway's Ointment twice a day upon the skin over the affected parts, and by assisting its corrective action with appropriate doses of his Pills. This well-known, safe, and easy mode of treatment efficiently protects the invalid both from present and future danger without weakening or even disturbing the system in the slightest degree.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual report was submitted at the meeting on Wednesday upon the matters of leading interest which have been discussed and dealt with during the Committee's term of office accompanied by a statement of the affairs and funds of the Chamber for the year ending 31st December 1891, from which we extract the following:—

As usual no inconsiderable portion of the annual work has been the discussion of the various legislative enactments on which the opinion of the Chamber has been asked either by the local Government or the Government of India. Where expert opinion or special information has been found necessary these have first been submitted to Special Committees whose reports have been taken as the basis of the Chamber's replies to Government.

BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1880.

The first measure submitted by Government for the consideration of the Chamber was the "Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880," the chief object of which is to apply to British India those provisions of the Statute 53 Vic. Cap. 9, Sections 1 and 2 respecting load-line which apply to ships about to enter outwards from ports in the United Kingdom and to ships employed in the coasting trade on the coasts of that Kingdom. A special committee was appointed to discuss this and other measures relating to shipping which were submitted at the same time. In their reply to Government, the Committee stated that the general purport of the proposed enactment met with the approval of the Chamber, but that there were two important omissions which the Committee would desire to see embodied in the measure before it was passed into law. The first was that the Bill contained no provision equivalent to section 4 of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1890 with regard to foreign-owned ships, and this, in the opinion of the Chamber, was a matter of some moment in British India where there are a considerable number of foreign-owned vessels and steamers engaged both in the foreign and coasting trade; and if they were to be treated on a different basis from British-owned vessels it would leave room for a large amount of unfair competition. The second omission was that the Bill did not provide for the marking of a load-line on native vessels such as *dhows, buggalows, pattimars*, &c., some of which are now built of very heavy tonnage, and, as the draft Bill stood, would remain quite unrestricted as to the depth to which they might be loaded, thus placing them on a different footing from ships or vessels built in European fashion with laid decks.

The Bill was ultimately passed into law in its original draft form, none of the other Chambers of Commerce in India having, apparently, raised the points mentioned by this Chamber. The Committee, accordingly, deemed it advisible to address the Government of Bombay again on the question of load-lines for native craft, asking that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council might be pleased to obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, under Section 2 of the amending Act, to bring again within the portion of the law by special notification any craft not square-rigged. No reply has yet been received to this representation, but the Committee trust that the Government of India will see fit to acquiesce in the justice of the Chamber's views.—(*Appendix* B.)

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT 1889, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT 1878.

This Bill was introduced by the Government of India for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of a committee (consisting of three officers of Government, a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Calcutta Trades' Association) which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of considering and submitting a report with respect to certain matters connected with the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. As the proposed amendments had already been advocated by the Bombay Chamber and their representations in fact had been in some measure the reason for appointing the committee, the provisions of the Bill were at once approved. The Committee of the Chamber, however, availed of the opportunity of again calling to the attention of Government the objections which this Chamber entertained to that portion of the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1738, of 4th December 1890, giving instructions to Criminal Courts under the Act with respect to what shall be held to be a due fulfilment of the law regarding counts of grey yarns. The Government have not seen fit to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber in this respect, but as the working of the Act has not been so strict as to raise the point, spinners have not suffered by the law being allowed to stand as it is.

Owing to representations received from members of the Chamber, the Committee further addressed Government with respect to sub-section (c) of the same rules under the Act, having reference to the number of knots and hanks in which certain counts shall be made up. The sub-section in question was:—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to grey or bleached yarn shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—"(c) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50s described as being 10 pounds in weight, the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not double, the described count or number of the yarn." The interpretation which had been attached to this in Manchester and elsewhere was that it would be a false trade description and would render importers liable to the penalties prescribed by the Act, if any yarns under 50s count were imported in 10 pound bundles made up otherwise than in the same number of knots of 10 hanks each, or double the number of knots of 5 hanks each, as the count or number of the yarn; or, in other words, that 40s yarn, for instance, could only be imported in 10 pound bundles if made up in 40 knots of 10 hanks each, or 80 knots of 5 hanks each. Without assuming this interpretation to be correct, the Committee of this Chamber considered it would be advisable to render the meaning of the clause more distinct and prevent misconception by amending it so as to make it read as follows:—In a bundle of yarn of any count under 50s described as being 10 pounds in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not the half of, the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of 5 hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

This amendment the Committee pointed out was necessary, as a very considerable business was done in Bombay in 40s yarn made up in knots of 20 hanks, and in Madras in 30s made up in the same way to suit the requirement of special buyers, and being a perfectly legitimate business the mode of making up was in no way calculated to deceive buyers, and the committee did not apprehend that the section of the instructions referred to contemplated any interference with it. This representation, supported by similar application from the Madras Chamber of Commerce was eventually adopted by Government, and under date of 13th November 1891 a notification has been issued altering section (c) as desired by this Chamber. With a view to keeping the members of the Chamber thoroughly posted up in all such alterations, the Committee had a copy of the latest notification printed and circulated to members. It may not be out of place here to say that the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, so far as Bombay is concerned, continues to be worked by the Collector of Customs with exceeding little friction.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE MARK REGISTERS AT CUSTOM HOUSES.

Through the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government the opinion to the Chamber was solicited with respect to a proposal emanating from the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India that, for the purpose of facilitating the performance of the duties of Customs Officers, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, registers of trade marks should be established at each Customs Port in India, similar to the registers at English Ports maintained under the regulations issued by the Board of trade in 1887. The idea of the Government of India was that registration would place the Collector of Customs at each Port in possession of a convenient index giving him special cognisance of the trade marks registered, and enable him to deal promptly and effectively with cases which, in the absence of such special knowledge as the registers would afford, might escape him; and if goods were imported bearing a trade mark alleged to counterfeit a registered trade mark, and the importer claimed to be the rightful owner of the mark, the Collector would pass the goods, provided the laws in regard to the importation of goods had not been contravened, first informing the registered owner of the mark of the facts of the case so as to place him in a position to assert his rights before the courts.

Before replying to this suggestion the Committee consulted the leading importing firms—members of the Chamber—and the views expressed by them coinciding with the opinions of the Committee, Government were informed that the proposed registers of trade marks would be objectionable in many ways and unlikely to give any counterbalancing advantage.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS, AND AMENDMENT OF ACT XV. OF 1882.

In April last the Government of Bombay addressed the Chamber with respect to certain proposed changes in the working of the Presidency Small Causes Courts and suggestions for the improvement and amendment of Act XV. of 1882, which had been received from the Government of India. As the Alternations suggested were of considerable importance, and likely, if carried into effect, to seriously disturb the working of our local Small Cause Courts, the Committe considered it desirable that they should be discussed with the aid of some of the legal members of the Chamber. A Special Committee was therefore appointed. These gentlemen furnished the Committee with a most careful and exhaustive report on the whole question, which was made the basis of the reply of the Chamber to Government. Premising that they found no serious cause of complaint against either the working or the general procedure of the Small Cause Courts in Bombay, the Committee proceeded to quote statistics, showing that the administration of the Courts had been prompt and effective, and the Committee of the Chamber expressed themselves averse to any reduction in the maximum limit of jurisdiction, but if any change was to be made they would prefer that it should be in the direction of concurrent jurisdiction in the High Court and Court of Small Causes for sums over Rs. 1,000. What the Committee considered was really wanted was an opportunity for the plaintiff to obtain a rehearing in cases where a fraudulent defence had been set up at the first hearing in the Small Cause Court, which defence could not have succeeded had the procedure at the Small Cause Court enabled the plaintiff to show that the defendant's documents produced in the Small Cause Court were fraudulent, and which he would on a re-hearing be able to do in the High Court, where the whole procedure as regards inspection of documents contained in the Civil Procedure Code obtained. The Committee further showed that the mere right of appeal would not cover this point because an appeal could only proceed on the facts and evidence before the court of first instance, whereas a right of rehearing enabled the suitor to meet deficiencies in the evidence caused by surprise or otherwise in the first court. Practically the position now was that the plaintiff did not know what case he had to meet in the Small Cause Court, and he could be, and no doubt frequently was, met with fraudulent documents and a fraudulent defence which the Committee of the Chamber submit should not be possible in suits for so large a sum as Rs. 2,000.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

As the result of a recent case of alleged frauds perpetrated against an Insurance Company in Bombay, the Chamber has received representations asking that it should take up the consideration of the Indian Companies' Act, more especially with regard to the appointment and duties of auditors as therein defined. In reply to these communications, however, the Committee have declined to take any action, as they considered the remedy for the evil complained of rested entirely with shareholders of Companies themselves who have already, under the Companies' Act, full control over the appointment of auditors if they only chose to exercise it.

DEFINITION OF THE TERMS "BILL OF EXCHANGE" AND "HUNDI."

Under a reference from the Government of India, received through the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government, the Chamber in November last was asked for an opinion as to certain definitions of the terms "Bill of Exchange" and "Hundi" suggested by the Government of India. The question arose from the prosecution of several native merchants in Calcutta for neglecting to stamp instruments which they contended were not liable to stamp duty, as they were not included in any of the definitions contained in the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879. From the proceedings in the case in question, it appears that Marwarree firms in Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal are in the habit of remitting money and carrying on transactions in which money passes from hand to hand by means of instruments known as "Barati Chittis" from which the names of the payees are omitted designedly in order to evade payment of stamp duty. To bring such instruments within the scope of the Act the Government of India suggested certain definitions which your Committee carefully considered with the aid of the banking and legal members of the Chamber. In replying to Government the Committee stated that they would favor the definition of a Bill of Exchange as given in the English Stamp Act, but should that not be wide enough to cover "Barati Chittis" or similar documents, the following clause was suggested:—Bill of Exchange includes a hundi, and hundi includes a chitti for the transfer or payment of money, and, for the purposes of this Act, the three terms are identical.

FEES FOR SURVEYS, &C., UNDER THE INDIAN STEAMSHIPS ACT.

Under a reference from the Government of Bombay in June last, the Chamber was asked to express an opinion upon various suggestions made by a Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the suitability of the fees levied for surveys under Act VI. and VII. of 1884.

After obtaining the views of the representatives of the leading shipping Companies in Bombay, the Committee gave it as their opinion in answer to the points raised: (1) They saw no necessity for assimilating the scale of fees, as the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI. of 1884 was not in force in the Bombay Presidency. (2) That no schedule of the proposed fees being included in the papers submitted, the Committee were unable to institute any comparison between them and the fees now charged. But as respects the latter portion of the question, they had no hesitation in saying that it was undesirable any increase should be made, the existing scale being sufficiently high and, in fact, deemed unnecessarily so by the steamship owners and agents the Committee had consulted. (3) The Committee considered that there was no necessity for the appointment of surveyors at Chitagong, Kurrachee or Aden. There might be some advantage in having a surveyor at Rangoon, whose services could also be utilized for the survey of the Irrawady and other inland steamers trading on the Burma rivers, but on the whole the Committee were not inclined to recommend the appointment of more than two surveyors at Bombay and Calcutta, respectively. Their reasons for thus restricting their recommendations were that steamers' certificates date from the period at which they have last been in Dry Dock and surveyed, and it has been customary to have a ship surveyed when in Dry Dock at a time which as nearly as possible coincides with the expiry of the certificate. There being no Dry Docks at other ports than Bombay and Calcutta, the appointment of surveyors at the other ports suggested would result in a considerable expenditure, for which there would be no commensurate return. (4) The Committee deprecated the institution of a costly system of pensioned officers whenever it could be avoided. (5) If the preceding recommendations of the Chamber were accepted the necessity for the proposal embodied in this enquiry did not arise. (6) The Chamber saw no grounds for the suggested transfer, the existing system having worked well in the past, and no apparent reason being given for its not continuing to do so.

THE ALLEGED COTTON FRAUDS AND DETERIORATION OF THE STAPLE.

The Government of Bombay having favoured the Chamber with copies of Memoranda prepared by Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S., Commissioner of the Northern Division, on alleged frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple, and suggestions for legislation in connection therewith, solicited the opinion of the Chamber on the matter. Although the views of the Chamber as regards cotton legislation had frequently been submitted to Government,—and, in the opinion of the Committee, a careful study of the statistics relating to the production of cotton in, and the exports of cotton from India would have been a sufficient reply to the arguments used by Mr. James—they nevertheless considered it would only be a due recognition of the trouble Mr. James had taken, and his evident desire to benefit the trade, that the whole subject should be thoroughly discussed and exhaustively dealt with. A Special Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of all gentlemen of great experience in the cotton trade of Bombay. As the result of the information collated by these gentlemen, and the report furnished by them, the Committee of the Chamber addressed the Government of Bombay at some length criticising Mr. James' information, combating his arguments as to the nature and course of the alleged frauds in the trade, and, pointing out, as they considered, the futility of Mr. James' suggestions for special legislation. Of Mr. James' proposals the only portions to which the Chamber took no objection, were those advocating the offer of annual prizes by Government for the best cotton grown by ryots; inducements being offered to ryots to pick selected seed and aid rendered them in obtaining the finest qualities of seed at a minimum cost; the circulation through patels, schoolmasters and others of simple instructions and advice to ryots regarding the gathering of their crops and the organization of a system of distribution through the Director of Agriculture at cost price of good local seed in large quantities. These suggestions the Committee had no objection to see adopted,—provided no special tax was levied on the trade for the purpose—not because they had any belief in their efficacy for the improvement of the staple, but merely that the grower should be afforded every facility possible for obtaining the seed he considered most suitable for cultivation in his soil. On the other hand, the Committee protested in the most decided terms against every form of penal legislation suggested by Mr. James, or, indeed, any interference by Government with the ordinary course of the trade, whether in connection with the growth, sale or shipment of the staple. Showing from the previous history of the trade how the numerous and important changes in the mode of dealing with the staple had gradually crept in and been established, the Committee demonstrated that the mixing of different descriptions of cotton had actually originated with the demand of European spinners for cheap supplies, and the style of standard samples and mode of arbitrations adopted by Liverpool arbitrators. This mixing, the Committee believed, would have been checked in its infancy had home arbitrators adopted the same repressive policy which the Bombay Cotton Trade Association instituted in the first instance. Heavy penalties were inflicted by Bombay arbitrators in all cases which came to their notice where anything like fraudulent mixing could be discerned, and had Livervool arbitrators adopted the same line of policy simultaneously, mixing would have been stamped out at the commencement. On the contrary, however, mixers were not slow to discover that under the different system of sampling and arbitrating in Liverpool, they could pass off their preparations with comparative immunity, and a new system of selling, was thus developed in the Bombay cotton trade and afterwards well established—namely, selling with Liverpool guarantee, or in other words, to avoid Bombay inspection and arbitration and accept Liverpool arbitration in its place. In 1890, however, Liverpool arbitrators eventually awoke to the result of their previous mild penalties and dealt with all arbitrations on "Surats" in the severest possible manner. In some cases there can be little question that their zeal exceeded their discretion, as many instances could be cited of pure unadulterated cotton having been heavily penalised, while mixtures had been more lightly treated. On the whole, however, the action adopted was of such a character as to render mixers extremely cautious about carrying on their trade, and it is believed that the exports of cotton from Bombay since that period have shown a decided improvement. But the Committee of the Chamber relied less on arguments of this kind to justify their objections to legislation than the actual figures of the trade itself. Lacking, apparently, information as to the extraordinary resolution in the trade and the development of cotton spinning in India, Mr. James had evidently come to the conclusion that the absence of demand for "Surats" in Lancashire was due entirely to the deterioration of Surat cotton and the fraudulent manner in which it was prepared and shipped. The fact on the contrary is, as the Committee consider they have clearly shown, that Lancashire favoured by enormous supplies of cheap American Cotton is steadily abandoning the spinning of low-count yarns—for which "Surats" are used—in favour of high counts made from long stapled cotton which India never has produced, and is never likely to produce, the requirements of the world in low counts being provided by an extended production on the Continent and in an enormous development of spinning and weaving in India. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate at length the whole of the figures adduced by the Committee, but the statistics of the receipts into, exports from, and consumption of cotton in Bombay for the twenty years ending 30th June 1891, thoroughly prove the arguments of the Chamber. Liverpool, for instance, which 20 years ago took 75·67 per cent. of the season's receipts amounting to 1,151,000 bales, now takes 5·64 per cent. only of 2,020,000, while the Continent, which had only 18 per cent. of the small supply, now requires 47 per cent. of the larger. For the past fifteen years indeed the Continent has absorbed on the average 45 per cent. of our supplies, leaving the balance to be divided mainly between Liverpool and Bombay; and whereas the latter only absorbed 4·67 per cent. of the small crop of 1871-72, she now takes 37·72 of the double yield, that is to say, in actual number of bales Bombay now as nearly as possible consumes the same quantity of "Surats" as Lancashire did twenty years ago. Equally remarkable, as an illustration of the objections to Government interference with the trade, are the figures which the Committee were able to adduce regarding the cultivation of cotton in Khandeish, which Mr. James had specially instanced as showing the bad effects of a policy of non-interference. Taking a period of twenty-two years, ending with 1889-90, the Committee were able to show that during the first eleven years of the period, when the effects of Mr. Ashburner's exertions and the Cotton Frauds Act were in full force, the average extent of land under cotton cultivation was in round numbers 560,000 acres, while in the second period of eleven years, during which cotton legislation has been in abeyance, and the cultivators have been allowed to take care of themselves, the average land under cultivation amounted to 857,000 acres, or an increase of 53 per cent. Nor was the example of what took place in the Dharwar district less striking. There Government introduced American seed and the American saw-gin with what appeared to be great success for a few years. Ultimately, however, the seed deteriorated by hybridization and the saw-gins were allowed to get out of repair with the result that Dharwar cotton is now one of the most neglected descriptions imported into Bombay, while the indigenous "Compta" cotton,—which has been left to take care of itself—still maintains an excellent position with spinners for length and strength of staple. These results combined show that since compulsory legislation in regard to cotton has been abondoned, the trade has increased to an enormous extent, and, in the opinion of the Chamber, there is no ground whatever either on behalf of the ryot, or for the protection of the revenue of the country on which Government interference and special legislation can be supported.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In August last, Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, submitted to Government a valuable paper on the subject of feeder lines of railway in Guzerat. The document contained a careful compilation of the probable extent of goods and passenger traffic on five different routes in Northern Guzerat, showing that on three of them there was every assurance of available traffic considerably in excess of the minimum required to ensure an adequate return on capital outlay. Your Committee availed of the opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the papers to make a further representation to the Bombay Government pressing for these three lines being taken in hand with as little delay as possible. Admitting that in the case of projects likely to give such profitable results as the three in question, it would be for the advantage of the country at large to undertake their construction with public money, the Committee nevertheless contended that the advantages to be derived by the speedy development of the district were so great that they would gladly see Government availing of private enterprise for the purpose rather than the construction of the lines should be delayed by a discussion respecting ways and means. They further expressed the hope that a new and more vigorous policy as regards railway construction was likely to be initiated, and remarking on a speech made by Sir John Gorst, late Under-Secretary of State for India, before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Committee stated that if the public utterances of responsible officials in connection with the Government of India could only be carried into practical effect, they would consider that the last word had been spoken with regard to railway construction in India.

The Barsi Line is an instance of how far obstruction can be carried in matters of the kind. Since 1881 this Chamber has frequently addressed Government pointing out the advantages which would accrue from the construction of a line from Barsi Road Station on the G. I. P. Railway to the town of Barsi—a distance of some 22 miles.

OVER-BRIDGES ON THE LINES OF RAILWAY LEADING INTO BOMBAY.

The delay in proceeding with the construction of these much-needed public improvements having attracted the attention of the Committee, they addressed the Government of Bombay in March last pressing for their construction being taken in hand. The Extension Committee in 1887 reported that three overbridges were urgently and immediately required, namely, one over the level-crossing at Chowpatti, one over Falkland Road and a third over both lines of railway at Dadur. Further, that the following would be wanted in a few years:—Over the level-crossing at Clerk Road, Elphinstone Road, Haines Road, De Lisle Road, Church Gate Station. The enormous increase in the population of the nothern districts of the Island has rendered the necessity for these various bridges more urgent than ever, and the Committee of the Chamber advocated the matter receiving the earliest attention of Government.

IRREGULARITY IN POSTAL DELIVERIES IN BOMBAY.

Frequent complaints having been made to the Committee of the Chamber of the delay and irregularity of the local post-office in regard to the delivery of letters, it was decided to address the Postmaster-General on the subject with the view of obtaining, if possible, a re-organization of the service and such a system of deliveries as would enable business people to place some degree of confidence in the post-office as a means of transmitting local letters in the same prompt manner as the post offices of the larger towns in England.

After some correspondence and personal interviews with the Postmaster-General, the officials eventually formulated a scheme which came into force on 15th June, whereby the majority of the objections which the Chamber had raised to the system of the local deliveries were fully met. Instead of three deliveries per day, five local deliveries were established in addition to a special delivery of over-land mail letters as soon as it could be effected after the arrival of the Seamer. A small pamphlet was at the same time prepared by the Presidency Postmaster containing a variety of useful information, and the more important facts regarding local deliveries, shown on the fly leaf, and a small sketch map of Bombay defining the various postal districts and the streets or roads which bounded them. These arrangements have now been in force for some months, and the result has been manifest in a much improved despatch and efficiency throughout the Island. Indeed, so rapidly are the local deliveries now worked that it is possible to post a letter at one end of the town and have it delivered at the other (a distance of over seven miles) in considerably under an hour—a degree of despatch which is probably not attained by any other post-office in India.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

The Committee of the Chamber in re-opening the subject, assumed that the difficulties in the way, so far as the Government of India were concerned, were mainly of a political character and not owing to any objection on their part to the construction of an additional line of communication or to the furtherance and support of the Chamber's proposal for obtaining a cheaper means of telegraphy. That being so, the Committee took the liberty of suggesting that it might be possible to avoid political objections and difficulties of maintenance by running the line through Beluchistan to connect the Indian system with the Indo-European line in Persia, and they asked to be favored with the views of the Government of India respecting this alternative proposal. In reply, Government stated that in their opinion, the construction of the line suggested would not effect the desired object, as it would be very costly both to construct and maintain. The Government of India, therefore, were not prepared at present to take any action in regard to the construction of an overland line, but they fully recognised the importance to the commercial community of making the charges for international telegraphy as low as possible, and that the object of reducing the tariff would not be lost sight of. In expressing the regret with which they learned, that Government were not prepared to take any action for the furtherance of an overland line of telegraphs, the Committee stated they were glad to perceive that Government fully recognised the importance of making telegraphic charges between India and Europe as low as possible, and as bearing on that subject the Committee respectfully solicited the attention of Government to the last report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the six months ending 31st December 1890. As they pointed out, allowing for the enormous initial cost of this undertaking and the excessive expense of working and maintenance, the returns earned showed very clearly that there was not only a fair margin in hand for a reduction in the tariff, but that the working of land lines was not of necessity unprofitable.

To this latter communication the Government of India vouchsafed no reply, and it seems to your Committee that there is very little hope of telegraphic charges being reduced unless the Indian commercial public and those in England interested in Indian affairs, take the matter in hand actively and project an alternative route.

COTTON.

With the exception of the discussion raised by Mr H. E. M. James' papers respecting suggested Cotton Frauds legislation, which is dealt with under a separate head, there has been nothing of a special character in connection with the trade calling for the attention of the Chamber during the past year. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association continues as formerly to control and dispose of all trade references and disputes in a satisfactory manner, and measures have recently been taken by that body to erect offices and an exchange at Colaba which will probably have the effect of locating the trade permanently in that quarter. This step was not taken until a reference to the Port Trust had elicited the information that sufficient land could not be made available for the transfer of the entire trade to Mody Bay, in the neighbourhood of the railway termini and the docks, which would unquestionably be the most suitable position for the cotton market, now that all but a small fraction of the receipts into Bombay are in full pressed bales ready for shipment. For convenience of reference the subjoined statements showing the receipts into and exports of cotton from Bombay are embodied in the report. The receipts show that although the arrivals of the past season were smaller by 181,110 bales or 8·09 per cent. than that of 1889-90, they were nevertheless larger by 175,219 bales than the season of 1888-89 and therefore represent, so far as Bombay is concerned, the second largest crop on record.

The reports of the Crop of 1891-92 promise a much smaller yield, although possibly not in the same proportion as the receipts of new cotton up to 31st December, as shown below, appear to indicate. The deficiency this season will probably be in Bengals and other early growths while the latter varieties are much more promising.

The only increase of any moment is in the shipment to Hamburg which seems to be attracting a proportion of the trade which formerly went *via* Antwerp, the two ports having taken about the same number of bales during the year.

The local consumption by the return of the Millowners' Association issued on 30th June was estimated at 7,62,563 bales per annum, but it can scarcely have been on that scale during the past six months as a limited demand for Yarn in China has led to the adoption of short time for three months by the Bombay Mills, and the restrictions of the new Factory Act which comes into force on 1st January will probably for a time at least reduce the output.

WHEAT.

The acreage under Wheat cultivation in India in 1890-91 was according to Government estimates 26,424,000 or as nearly as possible what is now accepted as the normal area, 26¼ millions of acres, but the estimated out-turn was 6,842,000 tons slightly better than the normal figure of 6½ millions of tons. As compared with the two previous seasons, however, both acreage and out-turn showed a considerable improvement. The increase both in area and yield was in the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces where the growing season was more generally favorable than elsewhere. Favoured by an exceptionally high range of prices in Europe cheap freights, and low exchange, the exports have been the largest ever known, being as nearly as possible double the average of the two previous seasons and 263,433 tons in excess of 1886 the previous highest on record. Bombay has again secured the lead which had been taken by Karachi during the two previous years, owing no doubt to the opening throughout of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway which had brought in 90,122 tons during the past year as compared with 52,360 tons in 1890:—The coming season scarcely promises so well as last. In the Punjab and the North-West Provinces the high prices ruling at sowing time have led to a considerable increase in acreage, but the late rains have not been all that could be wished and the yield may therefore prove disappointing. In the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces the rains have been irregular and deficient, and of hard descriptions more particularly the production will probably be exceptionally small.

ARBITRATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CHAMBER.

The piece-goods arbitration rules continue to work very satisfactorily, 52 cases having been decided during the year as compared with 39 in the year preceding. One special arbitration only, other than piece-goods, has been submitted to the Chamber during the year for settlement.

IMPROVED CONVENIENCES FOR THE EMBARKATION AND DISEMBARKATION OF PASSENGERS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

In continuation of the correspondence which the Chamber had with the Port Trust on this subject during the previous year, your Committee again addressed the Trustees in June last, asking what decision they had arrive at regarding the representations made by the Chamber for the improvement of landing appliances in the Harbour, and saying also that the Committee would feel obliged by being allowed to inspect the designs for the pavilion at the end of the Apollo Bunder, which they understood had already been prepared and discussed by the Trustees. In response to this the Port Trustees stated that they had had under consideration various schemes for the construction on Mody Bay of a pier of some length, but the estimated cost in every case was so very large that the Board did not think the advantages to be derived would be such as would compenate for the very heavy expenditure. Their intention was accordingly to construct, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,625, a short pier 50 feet in length and provided with suitable landing steps, in continuation of the Ballard Road, and close to the new offices of the Port Trust on Mody Bay Estate. This pier the Trustees considered would answer all ordinary purposes, and the design was such that it could be prolonged if it was afterwards found to be desirable. They further stated that when the Government Wet Basin Works were completed, the Port Trust landing place at the Custom House Bunder would be greatly improved, with six feet of water at low water spring tides, convenient flights of steps, &c., which would make it of much greater use to the public than formerly. The Trustees at the same time forwarded for the inspection of the Committee a drawing of the pavilion proposed to be erected at the Apollo Pier at a cost of Rs. 15,000, and also a model of the Pier showing the proposed pavilion in position. After a careful inspection of the plan and model the Committee returned them to the Trustees with some suggestions towards their improvement. But as regards the suggested Pier on the Mody Bay Estate in continuation of the Ballard Road, the Committee expressed the regret with which they learned that the Trustees had not taken more important steps towards the improvement of the accommodation for passengers as originally suggested by the Chamber in July 1890; and stated also that pending the completion of the Custom House Bunder and fuller information as to what accommodation the alterations there would afford, the Committee refrained for the time being from dealing with the matter further. Two months later, by the kind permission of Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., C.I.E., and accompanied by the Executive Engineer in charge of the works—Captain Porter, R.E.,—the Committee made an inspection of the work in progress at the Government Wet Basin and the new Custom House Bunder. As the result of their observations on the spot they again addressed the Port Trustees giving it as their opinion that the alterations being effected could be much improved at a very slight additional expense by the widening of the steps which were to be built in the Arsenal Basin and the improvement of the means of approach for the public either through the Cust

PURE PERSONALITIES.

EVER since one of the Australian Governors refused to receive as Governors the gentleman proposed, the Government at Home has been very careful to send none other than noblemen, and now that New Zealand has lost Earl Onslow the Earl of Glasgow is to succeed him. Lord Glasgow is a Scottish peer who sits as Lord Ross in the House of Peers. He succeeded to the title in 1890 and is a retired naval officer. Burns wrote very uncomplimentarily about a former Lord Ross and Lord Clyde.

Canon O'Sullivan, the former Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Birmingham, who is one of the latest victims to influenza, was in his younger days a very prominent figure in Birmingham social and political life. Rather below the average height, but sturdily built and full of Irish energy and go, he was always to the fore in any movement involving progress or philanthropy. He was a member of the first School Board, and in spite of the wide differences in their religious opinions, was a special friend of the late Charles Vince. Solihull, where he died, is one of the most picturesque of Warwickshire villages. Canon O'Sullivan had a church there about the size of an ordinary dining-room, but he would preach sermons there to a congregation of about fourteen adults and twenty children which would have done credit to the pulpit of St. Paul's. At the other end of the village stands the parish church, a fine old structure, dating back far into the pre-Reformation times. Canon Evans is the rector, and it is a mild, local joke to marvel that two canons of such antagonistic principles lived so near together without an explosion. Canon Evans once remarked upon it himself. "Yes," said Canon O'Sullivan, "I am glad we live peaceably in this village; but, you know, if I had what belongs to me, we should have to change ends."

A correspondent states that Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, is likely to be "translated" to Westminster; and if this idea should come to be realised the power of the Catholic Church in England will still be devoted to a vigorous support of the claims of the democracy. Cardinal Moran has been as hearty a champion of the cause of labour in Australia as Cardinal Manning was in England and his translation would afford unlimited satisfaction to the Irish Catholics, who, of course, are nearly ten times as numerous as their English co-religionists. Dr. Moran is an Irishman, and is of pronounced views on the Home Rule question as well as on the labour and other social topics. He was for some years Bishop of the Diocese of Ossory in Ireland, where he was intensely popular; and about seven years ago he was called by the Pope, who had formed, and still retains, a very high opinion of his capacity, to take charge of the Archdiocese of Sydney. A few years subsequently he received a Cardinal's hat in recognition of the administrative talent which he had manifested, and of the remarkable progress which under his guidance, the Catholic Church had made in Australia.

The Earl of Charlemont, who died on Tuesday, January, 9, at Biarritz from yellow jaundice, was a thin, low-sized man of military bearing, with blue eyes and sandy hair. He represented the county of Armagh in Parliament from 1847 to 1857. By his death without issue an historic title becomes extinct. The late Earl was grandson of the celebrated Earl of Charlemont who was Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Volunteers in 1782, and the patron of Grattan and Plunket, who both sat in the Irish Parliament as his nominees for the proprietary borough of Charlemont. He succeeded in 1863 his uncle, who was the last survivor of the old Irish House of Lords. Although the earldon becames extinct, the minor titles of Viscount Charlemont and Baron Caulfeild descend to the earl's kinsman, Colonel Caulfeild, the Comptroller of Dublin Castle, whose only child is married to the Earl of Ranfurly, and whose heir-presumtive is his brother Mr. Marcus Caulfeild, who is private secretary to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Lord Abinger, who has fallen a prey to influenza, was one of the first English peers to marry an American lady. Lady Abinger's father was a Commodore in the United States Navy, by name Magruder, but he always declared that he was a Macgregor, although the sea chest containing the family records was lost during the war. Lord Abinger, like his wife, had strong artistic leanings. The house in Cornwall-gardens is stored with treasures, notably two fine examples of Barbieri, that fascinate most visitors on entering the hall. His favourite residence, however, was the Castle of Inverlochy in Inverness-shire, under the shadow of Ben Nevis, with the salmon river Spean finishing its course close at hand. American visitors to England were ever welcome at Inverlochy, where Lord Abinger and his wife earned the esteem of the Highlanders by constant acts of kindness. The new peer, who is a lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders, is within two months of his majority.

"Although the demands for Cardinal Manning's autograph must have proved a serious item in his Eminence's correspondence, yet he was most kind in acceding." There lies before me," writes a correspondent, "a delicate specimen of caligraphy in the shape of the Cardinal's signature, penned quite recently at the request of a youth who wrote to him for this treasure. His handwriting showed very little sign of age, and was extremely legible to the last." An example of Cardinal Manning's beautiful humility was shown the other day, when he returned the proof of a biography of himself, which had been submitted to the Cardinal for revision. Allusions of a complimentary character had been made to his intervention in the dock strike and to his services in the cause of labour. But the Cardinal ran his pen through the whole paragraph, and wrote on the margin. "Please omit."

The only surviving purely English prince of the Roman Catholic Church is Cardinal Howard, a relative of the Duke of Norfolk. The remaining Cardinals are natives of other portions of the British empire. Cardinal Howard, who is suffering from mental affliction, now sees very little of the outside world, except his nurse, his Italian valet Galitano, and his chaplain, Father Du Plerny, who will shortly receive the title of Monsignor. The Cardinal was deeply affected when he heard from his valet the deaths of his two great friends, Manning and Simeoni, and immediately fell on his knees and uttered a prayer. It seems strange that the last letter Cardinal Manning ever wrote was addressed to the Italian prelate who died on the same day as himself.

Mr. George B. Burgin, the sub-editor of the "Idler," is also the secretary of the Vagabonds' Club, and of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. He has likewise been secretary to a magnate in Turkey, but that brought him in an attack of typhoid, and he gave it up. His serial, "A Quaker Girl," has just run through "Cassell's Magazine," and two others are just going to begin in "Home Chimes" and the "Detroit Free Press" respectively. A one-act piece of his has been purchased by Mr. Willie Adouin, who has a fad for collecting unacted plays, so that the three-act comedy which Mr. Burgin is writing with a friend may see the light first. He is medium-sized, humorous, and unmarried; spring in disposition and autumn in complexion.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Gilbert, D.D., who has been appointed Vicar Capitular of the Archdiocese of Westminster, and who is certain to be one of the three ecclesiastics selected by the chapter for presentation to Rome for the vacant archbishopric, is of Irish extraction, his parents having been natives of Wexford. Monsignor Gilbert was born in London, and received his education at St. Edmund's College, Ware. For nearly forty years he has been a priest in the metropolis, and has devoted himself to bettering the condition of the poor. Some years ago he founded a night refuge in Providence-row, E.C., where outcasts of every creed and country could obtain shelter, and his chief delight appears to be to assist the weak and the weary. Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, is also mentioned in connection with the vacant archbishopric, as is, of course, Dr. Vaughan Bishop of Salford.

The Hon. Algernon Tollemache, who died at the age of eighty-six on Saturday, January 16, was uncle to the present Earl of Dysart. He lived at the Wick, Red Hill, a fine house at the end of the Terrace, commanding the loveliest view in Surrey, and containing some fine statues and a collection of curios picked up at home and abroad. The Hon. Algernon spent many years in New Zealand at a period when it yielded more adventure than commercial success. He was a gentleman of the old school, courteous, dignified, and reserved in manner, with a just, generous, and unostentatious disposition, preferring to distribute charity through another person so that his name might not appear. He was strongly opposed to the landgrabbing action of the Dysart trustees with respect to Ham Common.

It is said by one who was with Prince George of Wales on his last voyage, that when forced to read the Service he was very much embarrassed, and to the surprise and gratification of all who were present announced. "We have done those things that we ought to have done and left undone those things which we ought not to have done." The new reading was so popular no one corrected the Prince, and he made the same mistake four times in succession.

Henry Rosenfield, the young American who seems to have struck a streak of luck at Monte Carlo, is a native of Chicago. He visited the Casino for the first time last year, accompanied by his brother and together they carried away £4,000. Mr. Rosenfield has no special system, but his favourite game is roulette, and his lucky numbers seventeen and eighteen. He makes his home at Nice travelling between that place and Monte Carlo every day.

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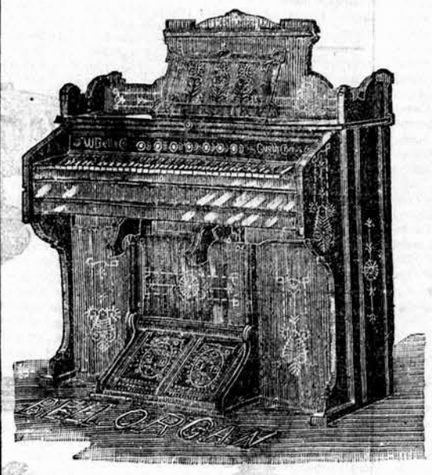

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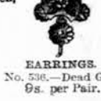

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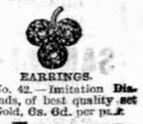

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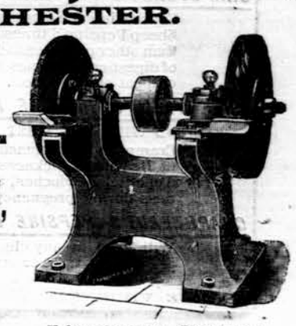

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th, 1887.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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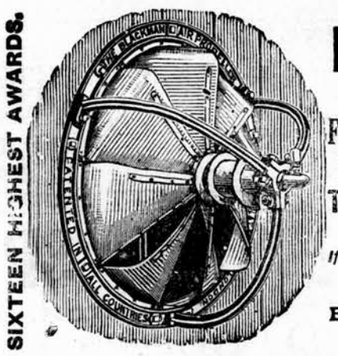

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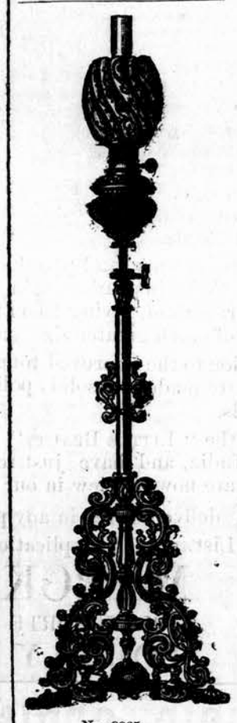

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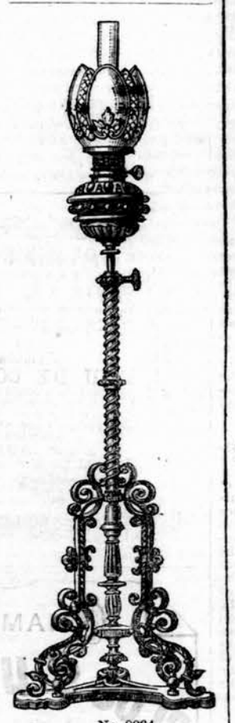

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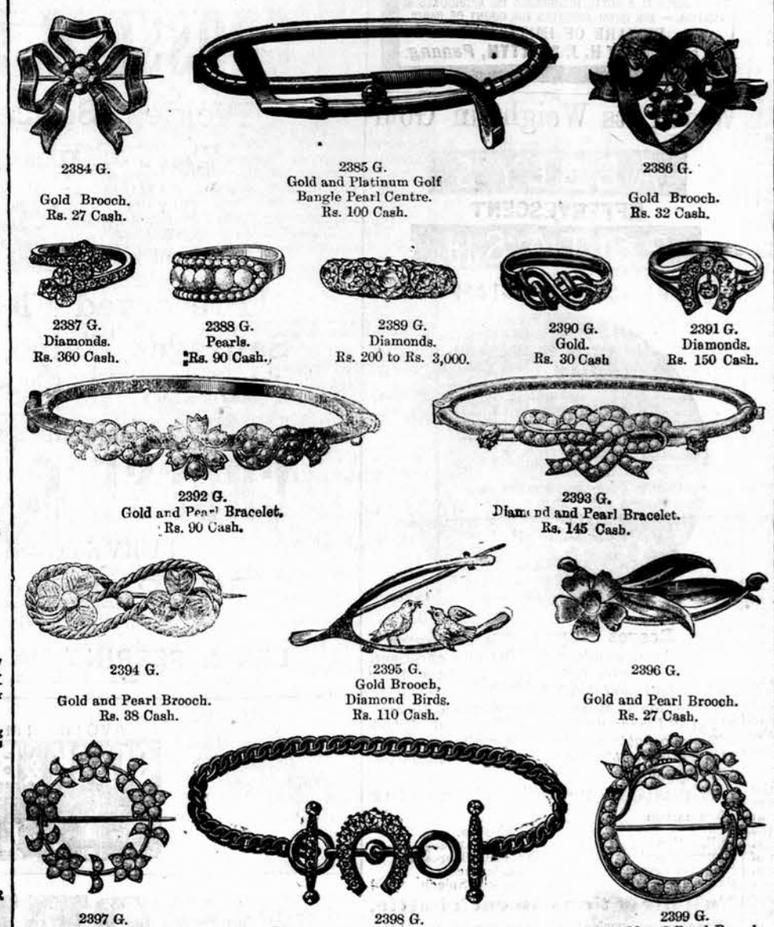

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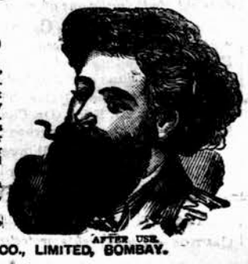

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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.